

# CALIF. DOCKERS SHUT PORTS TO HIT COURT'S OK OF BRIDGES FRAMEUP

## Daily Worker

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## Majority in Times Sq. Want Cease-Fire Now

By HARRY RAYMOND

A brief poll by the Daily Worker of passersby in Times Square yesterday revealed that the majority of persons questioned were in favor of a cease-fire armistice in Korea, leaving the question of war prisoners to be settled later. Twelve out of 20 persons questioned at random wanted the Korean shooting and bombing stopped.

### DETROIT NEWS CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE

The Detroit "News" has come out editorially for ending the fighting in Korea now and settling the prisoner of war issue later.

A specially displayed leading editorial in the issue of Monday, Sept. 8, entitled "Formula for Armistice in Korea" makes the point of the willingness of the Koreans to settle the war, saying:

"The Premier of North Korea bespoke the need for peace without victory for either side. But he added that our hardheadedness about letting war prisoners decide whether they wish repatriation made any such settlement impossible. In one sense, he is quite right about it. . . . We might as well face the fact that there is no real hope for an armistice so long as we insist on having our way in this matter."

But, the "News" continues, there is a way out "which is as obvious as the block itself. Nothing more is required than that the two sides agree to remove the prisoner exchange issue from the truce agenda, leaving it as a problem to be settled during general peace negotiations."

Though this would leave the prisoners for the time being where they are, in the custody of the other side, the "News" says, "Their situation would be in no wise worsened, and they would even be somewhat safer because the fighting would stop."

The paper says this would "get the conference back to common sense principles," and warns grimly that if the shooting doesn't end in Korea, it may be continued "until it is eclipsed by world war."

## PEACE TO KEYNOTE ALP's VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE

By MICHAEL SINGER

An intensive registration and enrollment campaign by the American Labor Party to help swing the tremendous statewide peace vote behind the Progressive Party national Labor Party state and local candidates was announced yesterday by Arthur Schutler, ALP state executive secretary.

The campaign will feature millions of leaflets, TV fund drives, radio spot announcements, and a network schedule by Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, PP Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. Others who will be seen and heard by the voters during the campaign will be Corliss Lamont, ALP candidate for U. S. Senate, Paul Robeson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the Party's state chairman, Vito Marcantonio.

Registration week in New York City begins Monday, Oct. 6 and continues each day through Saturday, Oct. 11. Hours for registration on Oct. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 are from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. and on Oct. 11 the polls will open at 7 a.m. and close at 10:30 p.m.

The ALP plans to distribute five leaflets each in 1,000,000 copies. The literature will deal with five issues: peace and an end to the war in Korea with outstanding differences to be left for negotiations later; civil rights and the completion of Progressive candidates on

that score with the jimcrow, poll-tax and double-talking records of the Eisenhower-Nixon and Stevenson-Sparkman slates, price control and the demand for a special session of Congress to end the cost of living spiral, civil liberties and the repeal of the Smith, McCarran and McCarran-Walter Acts, and the stake of labor in the 1952 elections.

Each of the leaflets will emphasize the registration drive and  
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This was the question:

Do you believe we should agree to a cease-fire armistice in Korea and then settle the question of prisoners of war in a peaceful atmosphere?

HERMAN WERTZ, salesman for a firm at 120 W. 42nd St., replied:

"The shooting should have been ended long ago. The whole thing is a lot of senseless killing."

The next man questioned said he would not give his opinion to the Daily Worker.

SAMUEL FEDER, bus driver, who said he resides in the Bronx, declared:

"I hear a good deal of talk in my bus about the Korean war. My impression is that most people would welcome a cease-fire now. Anyway, I would before they begin dropping atom bombs."

WILLIAM HEGGERMAN, stagehand, of New Rochelle, was interviewed around the corner from the Palace Theatre.

"We are not getting anywhere in Korea," he said. "So let's end it and get our boys back who are prisoners. Some people are forgetting we've got a lot of good American boys over there in prison camps, too."

"Sure I want a cease-fire," said ALFRED A. BARRIS, Sunnyside, Queens, photo equipment man. "But we'll have to get rid of the Truman gang first. Maybe Ike's seen enough war to get us out of this bloody mess."

Several others, however, questioned the illusion that a change from a Democratic to a Republican

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SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—California dock workers halted the movement of all but "essential cargoes" in a 24-hour stoppage yesterday protesting the court decision upholding the five-year jail term for union leader Harry Bridges.

A similar work stoppage earlier in Hawaii, stronghold of one of the locals of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union shut down practically all shipping the day before.

Work on 25 out of 26 sugar plantations came to a halt in what a leading press service called "the closest thing to a general strike ever staged on the Islands."

In Los Angeles, thousands of members of ILWU Local



HARRY BRIDGES looks over the court opinion of three Federal Appellate judges in San Francisco with his wife, Nancy.

13 "brought shipping to a standstill" the same press service reported yesterday.

Bridges appeared before a cheering crowd of more than 3,000 longshore workers on the waterfront in San Francisco whose numbers held up waterfront traffic for an hour and a half. His speech interrupted again and again by cheers, Bridges, who was finally framed after a 13-year persecution on a charge of perjury relating to membership in the Communist Party when he applied for his citizenship, told the workers:

"Nobody here is worried too much about going to jail," Bridges told his audience. "If your other officers and I have  
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## TAMMANY 'FIX' FEARED IN ARCHIBALD VOTE RECHECK

Fears that Tammany Hall is Harold Panken. The total vote was 13,554.

The baiss for some Archibald-supporters' optimism is contained in Judge James B. McNally's ruling which limits the re-check to correcting an alleged "technical error" which produced a discrepancy between the ballots issued and the votes counted of some 150. According to the McNally decision, no objection to ballots already counted for either candidate can be made since at the time they were counted no such objections were then made and since no fraud was either evident or charged.

However, members of the Committee for the Election of a Negro State Senator, despite the legal optimism, feared that Tammany was hatching a 'fix' to prevent a Negro going to the state senate. Although none of them wished to be quoted, they held that this was the historic position of Tammany Hall. This view was given some credence by the premature claims of a local Tammany leader in the 11th A.D. (a part of the 21st S. D.) who alleged that he had already "found" 20 missing ballots which were not counted for the Tammany candidate in one election district.

The recheck ordered by Judge McNally will begin at the Board of Elections, 400 Broome St., this morning.

## THEY CAN ALWAYS HOPE

Our readers were not the only ones who were interested in the Daily Worker's statement Tuesday of our circulation and financial situation.

One of the more influential of the Big Business papers had our office on the phone yesterday.

They had read our statement. They would like some more figures, dates, etc. Would we oblige, etc., etc.

On previous occasions when we publicized the hard facts about ourselves, the press and radio didn't bother to phone for more information. They just announced our impending death with whoops and waited for our final gasp.

Having burnt their fingers in this way several times in the past, they were more cautious now. But they can always hope, can't they?

Our readers, we know, share with us the confidence that our crucial circulation drive will be successful. But it won't be, if everyone is so confident about everybody else doing his share, that

he feels he doesn't have to do anything himself. We depend on YOU individually.

To do what? See your friends who used to read the paper, who have difficulty getting it, or new acquaintances who would be glad to read it. Renew the expired Worker subs. Arrange bundle orders and routes. Speak to your newsstand dealer. Some of you are already doing these things.

Like the reader we wrote about in Wednesday's paper, who obtained nine subs in a single evening. Or the group of printing workers who came up with 16 subs, or the two newspaper workers who came up with seven subs yesterday; or the fur workers, members of the Fur Joint Board, who brought in eight subs yesterday.

If our paper is to crusade effectively for peace, we need you to crusade for the paper.

ALAN MAX,  
Managing Editor.



# Illinois Miners Hit Hard By Layoffs, Pay Freeze

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (FP).—Miners working in Illinois - depression - hit coalfields are eagerly awaiting the outcome of current wage talks between president John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and the operators. They hope the results of those talks will show up favorably in their paychecks.

Thousands of Illinois miners are unemployed. Those fortunate enough to be working averaged \$58.18 a week in gross pay during June, 1952, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The previous month, average pay for the Illinois miners was \$53.16 a week.

Wages have been sliding downhill here along with general economic conditions. The June, 1952 figure of \$58.18 compares with the \$67.82 miners were averaging in June, 1951. One newlywed miner in Roylton commented: "This has been my worst year since I've been

in the mines. I was making more money in the Marines."

The coal centers have a depressed look. Mine shutdowns have given even some of the bigger towns, like West Frankfort, the appearance of ghost towns. The government reported a 14 percent drop in employment in Illinois last year. Thousands are drawing unemployment insurance checks and even more workers are on relief. Most of the mines are operating on a three-day basis.

With the need for a wage increase uppermost in their minds, the miners are aware they will have to fight not only the employers but the administration's wage freeze, which takes into account only hourly rates and not weekly pay.

"Sure we're working less," said one Macoupin County miner, "but we're living the same number of hours a week as ever—or trying to."

## EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DROP IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Sept. 11.—Total employment in Rhode Island slipped by 3,500 jobs to 293,300 last month, the lowest level since July, 1950, figures compiled for mid-July by the Department of Labor reveal.

The drop was from 296,800 in June and from 301,900 in July of last year, 1.2 percent in the month and 2.9 percent in the yearly comparison.

Contract construction and fi-

nance were the only two segments to show gains in the month.

Manufacturing employment, at 135,000 in July, contributed most of the current losses.

Government, trade, and service segments of the local economy all showed declines.

There were 1,000 fewer workers in the large wholesale and retail trade group. The July total of 52,100 showed most losses were in apparel and accessories.

## 2/3 OF MINE HAZARDS NOT COVERED BY NEW LAW, GOV'T MINE CHIEF ADMITS

Special to the Daily Worker

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 11.—Two-thirds of the causes of mine fatalities are not covered by the new Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, according to J. J. Forbes, director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

In a statement released at Bruceton, near Pittsburgh, and published here in the Anthracite Tri-District News, official publication of the United Mine Workers, Forbes said:

"I regret that the new safety act exempts mines employing fewer than 15 men underground and that it does not cover the roof-fall and haulage hazards that

together cause about two-thirds of all coal mine fatalities," Mr. Forbes stated.

"We must recognize," he continued, "that the act is directed solely toward preventing major disasters caused by explosions, fires, inundations and mantrap or man-hoist accidents."

His statement was presented by H. P. Greenwald, director of the bureau's northeastern region, at a series of safety demonstrations at the bureau's experimental coal mine attended by mine workers and industry representatives.

"In spite of its defects, however," Forbes continued, "I am sure that we can make it work,

This act gives us authority to close mines or parts of mines in which specified imminent dangers are found. Although as the President said in signing it, the act contains major defects, it still represents progress toward greater coal-mine safety. Its requirement for rock-dusting to within 40 feet of the working face, compared with the 80 feet prescribed by the Federal Mine Safety Code, for instance, is a distinct advance and is based upon research conducted by the bureau here at Bruceton."

Director Forbes repeated an earlier request for the cooperation of state mining officials, coal-mine operators and the United Mine Workers of America in administration of the safety legislation.

## CP Parley Vows Amnesty Drive For Leaders

A pledge to strengthen the fight for full amnesty for the Smith Act victims was made by the Communist Party's National Election Conference in wires to each of the imprisoned party leaders.

"Your enforced absence has been a great loss to us," the conference delegates declared in their telegrams. "We have deeply missed your wisdom, experience and fighting spirit in our deliberations. But your wise leadership in the past and your staunch courage in the face of the frame-up attacks by the ruling class has inspired and steered us as we face the task of girding the workers and Negro people in their struggles for peace, security, democracy and civil rights."

## DEM CANDIDATE FOR SMITH REPEAL

EVERETT, Wash., Sept. 11.—Outright repeal of the Smith Act is favored by John T. Dootson, railroad fireman and Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second District. Dootson signed a petition calling for repeal of the obnoxious statute, and stated his opposition in a campaign advertisement in the Everett Herald.

As a member of the State Legislature Dootson voted against S.B. 379, the state's "Little McCarran" law.

## peace notebook

### A Primary, a Flood . . . and Peace

WE'LL CLOSE our glance at peace literature with a couple of leaflets put out by the busy Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade.

One, "The Lesson of North Dakota," was on the streets the day after Sen. Langer won a surprising smash victory in that state's primary. It pointed out to the election-conscious people of Illinois that Langer won his victory not by "sniping at Truman" with no peace program of his own, not by arguing "airpower" against "manpower," or "arms to Asia" against "arms to Europe," but by a direct challenge to the whole war program, calling for an immediate end to the Korean war with no ifs and buts, the return of U.S. troops, and urging negotiations instead of blind re-armament.

The earlier leaflet, which had a tremendous impact, was put out by the Illinois Peace Crusade at the time the great Missouri Valley floods were ravaging the midwest. It was the most profound kind of peace leaflet.

"Bombs to Destroy Life?" it asked, "Or Flood Control to SAVE Life?"

Done attractively with a drawing of a raging river, it explained simply how six dams could tame the Missouri and supply power and irrigation as well.

"The U. S. is spending \$65,000,000,000 a year to devastate Korea and to carry on a war program all over the world. YET FOR LESS THAN A BILLION AND A HALF THE FLOOD DESTRUCTION HERE AT HOME CAN BE STOPPED," it said.

It quotes the Chicago Daily News as saying flood victims were fleeing "like refugees in a war zone," and says, "And the flood victims ARE war refugees!" going on to prove the dramatic point.

In the last 100 years only \$637,000,000 has been spent to stop floods now raging—less than 1 percent of the present war budget FOR ONE YEAR."

It ends by urging all who read it to "FLOOD" the White House and their Congressmen with letters and wires for:

"Conservation and Life—Not Death and Destruction."

### "Can Anyone Give Our Sons a Reason . . .?"

THE PEACE LETTERS to the newspapers, expressing the real "Voice of America," continue to pour in daily from many areas. Are you watching your local newspaper's letter columns and clipping the peace sentiments expressed? This is an important service.

In the Detroit "Free Press," a parent who signs himself or herself "America First" writes:

"In five short months my son will be compelled to register for possible draft. Can anyone give our sons a sane, sensible reason why they must lose their liberty, limbs and lives in a third war on foreign soil?"

"A war not for American boundaries or rights but a so-called United Nations boundary invasion in which the U.S.A. is supplying nine-tenths of the manpower."

"A war which 'must be contained,' we are told, so it will not spread or get out of control. By this cold-blooded policy this war and our artificial 'prosperity' can go on indefinitely."

"We parents of sons already fighting in the Korean 'butcher-shop' and parents of sons soon to be drafted will all roar out: return the North Korean war prisoners to where they belong as our sons are more important than any such technicalities which may be holding up the peace."

"Let's get out of the Korean mess which the administration itself admits blundering into. Let's wind up this Korean war even though it may lose the election for some parties. Let's bring the boys home."

"Let all of us usually called the inarticulate masses, become articulate and write our candidates, now before election, that the budget must be balanced and the insane overspending for so-called 'foreign aid,' which we as an almost bankrupt nation definitely cannot afford, be stopped at once."

### No Confusion on Ending the War!

TO THOSE WHO SENT similar clippings of letters from their local papers and have not yet seen them in Peace Notebook—we will get around to all of them. It sometimes takes a little while.

Many of these letters, as you see, reflect in one way or another the organized purposeful confusion poured forth by the papers, radio, TV, movies, magazines, comic books, etc. . . . about "balanced budgets," organized labor's role, causes and responsibilities of wars, etc., etc. . . . but on one point the people are NOT confused and refuse to become confused . . . they know this is a needless war and they want it to end NOW! And that is the most important point of all in the great and noble fight for peace.

### Indiana Names and Names . . . For Peace

COLD PRINT in our newspaper can never convey the thrill of people signing for peace as does looking at the actual signatures, scrawled, in neat script, in pen, in ink, with names of every national origin.

The conductor of "Peace Notebook," in visiting the offices of the American Peace Crusade at 125 W. 72 St. for news of the new referendum they are co-sponsoring, saw one batch of signatures for a Big Five Pact that had just come in from one section of the country. . . . They were from an area in Indiana, starting with South Bend and including Osceola, Elkhart, Jasonville, Goshen, Mishawaka, Leesburgh, Princeton . . . sheet after sheet filled with the signatures of people, Americans from this particular sector who want negotiations for peace and want their names on the dotted line to say so . . . whole families, whole small towns and rural community areas . . . one name with the address "U. S. Army!"

What were once just sheets of hopeful but impersonal blank spaces seemed now to be alive, to be bursting with the real voices of America. It's an exciting thing to see . . . almost as exciting as collecting the signatures.

# Kentuckian Likens Rosenberg Case To Sacco-Vanzetti

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—Can Americans be executed today because of their "radical political opinions" as were Sacco and Vanzetti 25 years ago? A reader of the Louisville Courier-Journal comments on that paper's editorial speculations on the subject, and concludes that the death sentence imposed on Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg for allegedly "spying" for the Soviet Union during that country's wartime alliance with the U.S. is as much a frameup as that against Sacco and Vanzetti.

Now that 25 years have passed since Sacco and Vanzetti were legally murdered, it has become fashionable for even reactionary newspapers to concede their innocence. It is ironic, therefore, that the Courier-Journal notes under reader Anne Braden's letter that it is positive that "there seems no doubt" of the Rosenbergs' guilt. The pro-Big Business press was, or pretended to be, equally confident of Sacco and Vanzetti's guilt.

Anne Braden's letter, in part, follows:

"The Rosenbergs were charged with espionage to give atomic bomb secrets to Russia during World War II. But, if you in-

vestigate the facts in the case, you will find that not one bit of concrete evidence was produced at their trial to prove that they had ever been guilty of any such thing. What was proved was that they were guilty of holding political views considered by some to be radical, and many people believe that it is for this that they, like Sacco and Vanzetti, were sentenced to die.

"It is important to note that other persons involved in the Rosenberg case were actually proved guilty of atomic espionage. But these really guilty ones were let off with light sentences or freed entirely because they joined in the attempt to frame the Rosenbergs. The difference was that they held no radical political views."

"If the Courier-Journal believes in decency and justice, when will it come to the defense of the Rosenbergs? Will it speak out now, or will it let them be executed and then write an editorial 25 years later philosophizing about man's inhumanity to man?"



# 'The Amazing Monsieur Fabre' Is Film About a Famous Scientist

By DAVID PLATT

He was "the Homer of the Insect World."

Victor Hugo said that about Jean Henri Fabre, the famous French entomologist who lived between 1823 and 1915, and whose researches into the habits of ants, wasps, spiders, centipedes, beetles and scorpions assisted the growth of modern agricultural and medical science.

Charles Darwin called Fabre "an incomparable observer," and though the latter rejected Darwin's materialist explanation of the origin of the species, believing that all life stemmed from a Divine being, this did not stop the bigots in high places from denouncing Fabre as a subversive and dangerous man for his passionate devotion to science and his heretical teaching methods.

They opposed him at every step; made it difficult for him to earn a living for his family; prevented him for nearly a quarter of a century from devoting his full energies to the studies that later made him famous.

Only a small part of the truth about Fabre's life-long struggle against bigotry and poverty comes out in the movie 'The Amazing Monsieur Fabre' at the Park Theatre.

If one is to believe the movie, Fabre's life was not so hard at all. He had his troubles with officials at the school where he taught for 20 years, but he was well treated by Napoleon the Third (or "The Little" as Hugo dubbed him). This adventurer, who headed one of the most corrupt regimes in the history of France, is pictured as a forward-looking individual in the film which is queer in view of Fabre's low opinion of the Emperor expressed in a letter to a friend, to wit: "My five minutes conversation with his Imperial Majesty was, they tell me, a most distinguished honor. I am quite ready to believe them, but I have no desire to repeat the experience."

Fabre wrote: "For 40 years I have struggled with unshakable courage against the sordid miseries of life."

There is nothing in the film about the excruciating poverty that stood by him like an evil angel all through his life.

Instead, the film shows us Fabre, at the ripe old age of 90, receiving France's highest medal of honor from President Poincare around 1913.

The movie neglects to point out that a few years before this happened, Fabre was reported dying of hunger in the south of France. The provençal poet Frederic Mistral addressed an appeal to the nation, published in a Paris newspaper. This undoubtedly saved Fabre's life and eventually brought Poincare to his home.

The film also neglects to point out that the chief opposition to Fabre's methods of teaching science came from the ecclesiastics who dominated the French public school system.

There is, however, one powerful feature about this movie which makes it well worth seeing.

It is Horace Woodard's remarkable real-life movies of the insect world glorified by Fabre.

There is great truth here, and the kind of visual excitement that is missing in the rest of the film. These scenes—they're magnified many times—reveal a world that would have amazed even Fabre who lacked the advantages of today's high-powered movie cameras.

Fabre wrote about wasps who skillfully paralyzed their prey instead of killing it, so their young could feed on live flesh for weeks to come, but it took the art of the documentary film to make this instinctive act vividly real to everybody. In one of the most dramatic scenes, we follow a bee (marked with a white dot) to his hive and watch in amazement as he pro-

ceeds to gather his fellow bees around him in order to inform them of his discovery of a store-house of honey. The bees appear to be listening intently and when he ends his speech they follow him to the honey.

Another highlight of the real-life section of the movie is a murderous love duel between two male scorpions which ends with the winner being devoured by the woman scorpion who was the object of his desire.

There are other interesting scenes of the insect world such as a brief battle between a centipede and a spider that ends in a draw. There are remarkable shots of a group of ants building a bridge to conduct their eggs from an island to the shore.

Fabre's observation and study of the lower forms of life gave him a profounder appreciation of Man—nature's only thinking creature. It is unfortunate that the film's marvelous scientific photography is attached to an unsatisfactory script that soft-pedals the harsh lot of the humanist in a society that gives its highest honors to the war-maker. One significant thought—Fabre's hatred for war—does manage to come across at one point in the film.

"The Amazing Monsieur Fabre" was filmed by Walter Futter and Henri Diamant-Berger in the region where Fabre lived and worked. The cast is composed of English-speaking French actors. Pierre Fresnay is to be commended for his life-like portrayal of Fabre.

## JOHN RUSKIN'S WRITINGS ON ART AND THE PEOPLE

SELECTED WRITINGS OF JOHN RUSKIN. Selections by Peter Quennel. British Book Center, N. Y. \$3.75.

By T. A. JACKSON  
(Reprinted from London Daily Worker)

LONG before the Soviet Union was born an English philosopher, artist and art critic laid it down that it was the business of the artist to make himself understood by the common people.

With what energy he strove and what superlative beauty he wrote you may see for yourself in the excellent selection made by Peter Quennel and given in "Selected Writings of John Ruskin."

Ruskin was not such a fool as to suppose that any factory worker taken at haphazard or any farm-worker was a final court of appeal in all matters of art. His contention was that consciously or unconsciously, the craving for beauty was as innate and inevitable in healthy humanity as was the craving for good, or the impulse to biological reproduction.

If, therefore, the art of an epoch is above the heads of the plain majority of mankind there must be something wrong with the art or the way these people were brought up or, possibly, with both.

To sit in comfortable security, enjoying the products of the highest art—from whose enjoyment the masses were inexorably cut off—seemed to Ruskin as unforgivable as it would be to feast gluttonously upon beef steaks in a beleaguered city while the famished garrison died miserably around one.

Holding that a great art presup-

posed a great people whose joy in life it expressed—and reciprocally helped to create—he abandoned the practice and teaching of art and sought to remodel social reality so that a great people might emerge.

He was Utopian and foredoomed to failure. But he was a great man, and he made a brave effort.

The best proof of his essential rightness is found not only in the practice of the Soviet Union, but in the fate that has overtaken all the arts that have followed the anti-Ruskinian road.

Assume that art has no relevance for social life, neither purpose nor function beyond titillating the delicate senses of a voluptuous parasite, living sheltered in parasite idleness. Assume this and you suppose further that art is only art when it is "caviare to the general," or in other words, totally unintelligible to the vulgar.

From this the next step follows. The more unintelligible a work of art the more artistic it must be. Finally the absolute is attained with the art work—sculpture, painting, or poem—which means just nothing at all, even to its creator.

When artists realize that if they expect to be fed, clothed and housed they must make some commensurate return, this will be good for art as it will be for the common people.

And John Ruskin will be vindicated.

## Urge Meetings On Birthday Of Martin Young

Martin Young, who has been imprisoned without bail on Ellis Island for more than ten months, will be 49 years old on Sept. 19, it was pointed out yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The committee urged that wires and birthday greetings be sent to Young, addressed to Ellis Island, N. Y.

Young was arrested in deportation proceedings on Oct. 26, 1951, on charges arising out of his membership in the Communist Party, and he is being held without bail on orders of the Attorney General.

A birthday rally for Martin Young will be held Sept. 17 at the Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41st St.

## 'Cinerama' On Sept. 30

"This Is Cinerama," first production in the new film process that employs a giant screen, three projection units and six separate sound-tracks to create the illusion of a third dimension, will have its world premiere at the Broadway Theatre Sept. 30, it was announced by Cinerama Productions Corp.

Merian C. Cooper and Robert L. Bendick are the producers.



LEON BIBB, singer, who will entertain at the Grape Festival and Freedom Picnic at Castle Hill Gardens, 2 Castle Hill Ave., Bronx, this Sunday.

Among the other entertainers at the all-day affair sponsored by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference and the Hungarian Daily Journal, will be folk-singer Martha Schlamme, a Gypsy Orchestra and Allan Treiser's Band.

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### Some Giant Statistics, Other Items . . .

HOW MUCH DID the loss of Monte Irvin hurt the Giants this season? There are no absolute ways of reckoning, but figures like this can't be meaningless.

When Monte, after several false starts, was installed regularly into the Giant outfield on Aug. 27, the team record was 71 won, 50 lost, pct. .583.

With him in there, the team had won 12, lost 4 for a 16-game percentage of .750. He is the team's leading batter in percentages with .337. His runs batted in pace related to games played is easily the best in the league.

All this with Monte still decidedly handicapped by inability to put full pivoting weight on his right ankle, by greatly reduced speed robbing him of infield hits indicate clearly enough that those who thought he would emerge as player of the year in 1953, the super star of both leagues, would have been right.

This is not to overlook other factors in the recent splurge, notably the revival and great clutch hitting of the much-maligned Don Mueller. But it is Irvin's return, the new weight in the heart of the batting order, and the inspiration of having the "big guy" back in there which lifts the team and gives new life and hope to everybody, including Mueller. Like the Yanks when Joe DiMaggio came back in there.

THE OTHER WISTFUL statistic for Giant fans would be the one showing what the team did with young Willie Mays in center-field. This too can't be taken as a pure tribute to Willie, since baseball is a nine-man game, Maglie was hot at the start, etc. But nobody can kiss off figures which show that 1951's rookie of the year hung up his spikes on May 29 with the Giants leading the league with a sizzling record of 26 won and 8 lost for a percentage of .765.

Dodger fans can well counter by saying "How about if we had Don Newcombe all year to pitch for us?" and of course they have a point. Newk, a still developing pitcher, was a 20-game winner in 1951 and you don't grow them on bushes.

But all in all the Giants were hit harder. One topnotch regular like Irvin or Mays is more irreplaceable than even a pitcher like Newk, who is not in the daily lineup. With two regular stars against one pitcher it's not really a contest in the "if" league.

WHY DON'T THE National League NOW change the playoff rule to conform to the American League's of one game instead of two out of three? Why send the winner—in event of a tie and playoff—into the World Series under such a terrific handicap?

A READER WRITES: "You hear so much about the knuckle ball thrown by Wilhelm and others, but never an explanation of just what it is. Can you tell us what is a knuckler?"

Can try. A knuckler is a specialized pitch generally held by the thumb and fingernails of the first two fingers. (It was formerly held by the knuckles of the bent fingers but the fingernail grip has replaced the knuckles. The ball acts the same in both cases once the pitch is mastered.)

The ordinary pitch comes rolling off the fingers, which gives it a spinning rotation. According to how the spin is applied, the curve ball reacts to the pressure of the atmosphere by curving. The knuckler does not rotate—and when it comes up to the plate area reacts to "air pockets" created by the batter at home plate by fluttering unpredictably. . . . Sometimes!

This is a very difficult pitch to master and control. If it comes up to the plate and "does nothing," that is, does not flutter, it is a cinch to be slugged.

Catchers find it very difficult to hold the "dipsy doo." Which explains why the Giants' Wilhelm could have a losing record in the minor leagues, where catchers didn't want to call for it and could hardly handle it, and is a tremendous success in the majors (though he gives catcher Westrum plenty of trouble too!).

Unlike the recent Willie Ramsdell and the still going Dutch Leonard, knuckle ball artists, Wilhelm doesn't throw up a very soft soap bubble. His knuckler is faster and the ball still acts up when it comes to the plate area without rotating. His knuckler is more like that of Freddy Fitzsimmons', who wheeled it in at pretty fair speed, mixing it with occasional fast balls.

There are a few other pitchers, like Bobby Shantz and Warren Hacker, who are not primarily knuckleballers but occasionally throw one into their regular assortment of stuff—mostly when they are ahead on the count and can gamble on a live pitch they can't fully control.

The knuckler is a very tough pitch to master and we wouldn't recommend any aspiring young pitchers fooling around with it at the expense of normal fast ball, curve, change of pace and control.

THERE IS ONE exceptional minor league club in baseball this year despite the draft inroads. It is the Dodgers' Montreal farm team in the International League. The Royals won the pennant in a breeze by 10 full games. It was Montreal's fifth pennant in the last eight years, dating from the time the Dodgers sent Jackie Robinson to the Canadian city to start the process of breaking down jimcrow in organized ball.

Here is a little bit about the club, which contains some of the Dodger hopes for the future.

It had six regular .300 hitters in the lineup and this is a rarity in 1952. They were 2nd baseman Jim (Junior) Gilliam, shortstop Jim Pendleton, third baseman Don Hoak, outfielders Carmen Mauro and Don Thompson and catcher Charley Thompson, the first stringer and a lefthanded hitter. Gilliam, Mauro and Hoak batted in over 100 runs each.

Five of the nine spots on the International League Allstar team were filled by Montreal players. Gilliam, the league's Most Valuable, got 32 of the 33 voter cast. Pendleton was the top shotstop by far, Mauro the top outfielder, Thompson the top catcher and Mal Mallette the top pitcher. In addition, the sensational rookie Hoak was barely nipped at third by Richmond of Rochester, now with the Cards. He was way ahead of Loren Babe, called up to the Yanks from Syracuse.

International League president Frank Shaugnessy says this is "the fastest club in baseball," with Gilliam, Hoak and Pendleton an exceptional trio of runners, and "could beat many of the big league clubs regularly."



# Los Angeles Parley Maps Job Drive for Negro Women

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11.—A full blown campaign for economic rights for Negro women was under way here today, following a Negro Labor Council conference attended by more than 150 persons who heard Viola Brown, NLC national vice-president and southern states organizer, call for an intensified fight to end the triple exploitation of Negro women workers.

Conferees voted to:

- Intensify the "Jobs for Negro Women" campaign at Hoffman Radio Corp.
- Spur union campaigns at unorganized shops in the garment industry, where Negro and Mexican women workers predominate.
- Aid in guaranteeing formation of an independent domestic workers union.
- Issue a model program of wages, hours and working conditions as a starting point for lifting working standards of domestic workers, and urge the all-out moral and financial assistance of white women in the domestic workers' campaign.
- Investigate jimcrow conditions in office and professional work, with major emphasis on a fight for jobs in public utilities, especially Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.
- Investigate jimcrow conditions in offices of companies doing government contract work.
- Investigate the possibilities of launching a school for Negro women who wish to become office workers.

## UMT OPPOSED

The conference also adopted proposals of a panel on youth and students which urged inclusion of Negro history courses at all schools, and investigations of schools in the Negro community to determine differences in buildings and in educational standards between them and schools in the white communities.

The youth panel demanded that unions institute programs to integrate Negro youth into the unions. The conference also pledged action against universal military training and for integration of Negro youth drafted into the armed services.

Adoption of the program was spirited and unanimous following the challenge to all men, especially white workers by Miss Brown. She was joined in this challenge by Marie Bodwen of Los Angeles, an NLC vice president, and John Forrester, executive secretary of the local chapter of the organization.

"The building of Negro-white unity everywhere is the key to the struggle of Negro workers in the South," Miss Brown told conferees attending a reception following the conference.

Chairman of the reception for Miss Brown was Bob Robinson, chairman of the local NLC women's committee.

Cleophus Brown, president of the local chapter, introduced and gave NLC's praise to Joe Johnson, recently elected secretary-treasurer of the Marine Cooks & Stewards union who is leaving Los Angeles to assume his post in San Francisco.

Al Thibodeaux, succeeding Johnson as MCS port agent in Wilmington and San Pedro, told of his pride and that of his union for the part MCS has played in building the Negro Labor Council.



## UE PLANS CHALLENGE OF VOTE AT STANDARD COIL

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11.—The United Electrical Workers is planning to challenge National Labor Relations Board conduct of a collective bargaining election at Standard Coil Products Co. last week, in which UE lost to the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, 310 to 248. UE officials said that 377 ballots cast by Standard Coil workers were challenged by NLRB on the ground that they were ineligible to vote because they were not on the payroll last April 19.

The April 19 payroll was the

## San Diego Busmen Win 17c Hike

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 11 (FP).—Threatened by a strike of Bus Drivers Local 1309 (AFL), the San Diego Transit System came through with a last-minute offer to raise pay 17 cents an hour, from \$1.58 to \$1.75, allowed within the Wage Stabilization Board formula. In addition, 3 cents an hour will be retroactive to Sept. 1, subject to WSB approval, and another cent will be added on Jan. 1, 1953.

The one-year contract may be opened next March 1 for a wage review. Pensions were increased from \$100 to \$125 a month, and the company will increase its contributions to the health and welfare insurance plan by \$2 a month per member.

## What's On?

### Tonight Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Prize," Marcel Pagnol's ("Baker's Wife") newest, wittiest film. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.). \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

HEAR Dr. Alphaeus Hunton speak on "South Africa Today"—see film, "South Africa Uncensored"—Friday, Sept. 12—3 p.m. Auspices: New York Student Division LYL—Place: Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. Subst. 60c.

### Saturday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Prize," Marcel Pagnol's ("Baker's Wife") newest, wittiest film. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.). \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

HATTIAN AROYO'S get together party. Saturday, Sept. 13, 10 p.m., 31 W. 4 St. Haitian music, refreshments, dancing, entertainment. Friendly atmosphere. Donation 75c.

GREET MRS. MARTIN YOUNG and Mrs. Peter Harisiades, victims of the deportation hysteria, at reception and concert. Sept. 13—8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn. Hear Martha Schlamme, Leon Bibb, Sergei Matusevich. Tickets \$1.20 in advance, \$1.50 at door.

### Concert and Reception

honoring  
Mrs. PETER HARISIADES  
Mrs. MARTIN YOUNG  
victims of deportation hysteria

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13  
8:30 P. M.

BRIGHTON CENTER  
3200 Coney Island Ave.

Hear

MARTHA SCHLAMME  
LEON BIBB  
SERGEI MATUSEVICH

\$1.20 in advance; \$1.50 at door

NATIONAL WOMEN'S APPAL  
23 West 20th Street, N.Y.C.

AN UNPRECEDENTED FILM SPECTACLE IN MACKOLAR  
Featuring The Greater Slave Story of Sacco and Vanzetti  
THE GRAND CONCERT  
STANISLAV KUCERA

## CHICAGO AFL BARES PLOT TO BREAK UNION SHOP

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (FP).—The employers' latest weapon in the fight against unionism, the Committee for Union Shop Abolition, was thoroughly exposed here by Federation News, voice of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The newspaper revealed Aug. 9 that the committee was formed "in the swank offices of Maurice R. Franks, president of the National Labor-Management Foundation, which allegedly promotes 'harmony' between labor and management." Franks acts as "adviser" to the committee.

Franks headed an organization known as the Railroad Yardmasters of North America, Inc., which legitimate railroad unions charged was a front for management. Franks, said the CFL paper, was "national business agent of his outfit and editor of its magazine, the Railroad Workers Journal. He used the Journal to solicit ads and contributions from corporations throughout the country. It was reported that got 80 percent of the 'take,' the organization what was left.

"Also, he went around the country giving anti-labor speeches to employer groups and luncheon clubs. He was billed as a 'labor leader' and got fancy fees.

"Then, in 1948 . . . he launched the National Labor-Management Foundation, allegedly to promote 'harmony' between labor and capital. Also, he published a magazine called Partners as the official organ of the foundation. It was filled with the same kind of advertising as previously appeared in his Railroad Workers Journal.

"On the advisory board of the foundation were prominent labor-hating employers. As the director of research, Franks picked A. P. Haake, who was an official of the

notorious American Liberty League back in the '30s and was connected with the equally reactionary Tool Owners Union, which a New York state board branded as 'fascist'.

"Now Franks is again trying to interfere in activities of legitimate unions from his flashy Ontario St. headquarters. This new activity prompted Labor, weekly paper of the railroad unions, to write: 'Who is paying him now? If Franks isn't getting lush retainers from those railroads which are refusing to negotiate union shop agreements, then he's being cheated.'

An article in the Chicago Daily News Aug. 12 revealed more details on Franks. He quit the legitimate Railroad Yardmasters (AFL) in 1947 because he "refused to come out against the Taft-Hartley law," the News said. His magazine Partners, the News quoted Franks as saying, is bought by employers for their employees.

Pres. Milton G. Schoch of the AFL yardmasters union described Franks as "a stooge for railroad management and outside industry. He's just a willing tool in his opposition to unions and the union shop."

## CORRECTION

Mass delegations from midwestern states will attend the court hearing in Pittsburgh Sept. 22, when Federal Judge William Alvah Stewart will hear arguments by attorney Ralph Powe for dismissing the Smith Act indictment against Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James Dolsen, Ben Careathers, William Albertson and Irving Weisman.

A previous report in the Daily Worker incorrectly gave the court hearing date as Sept. 15.

The delegations will be chosen at a meeting called for Sept. 20 in Pittsburgh, which will be attended by CRC midwest groups.

## Everybody Is Going . . .

to join in the fun and tribute  
to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on  
her 62nd Birthday



## Grape Freedom FESTIVAL PICNIC

HONOR ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN  
ON HER 62nd BIRTHDAY

DANCE ALLAN TRESSER'S BAND  
GYPSY ENSEMBLE

EAT HUNGARIAN GOULASH  
OTHER NATIONAL FOODS

SING WITH MARTHA SCHLAMME,  
LEON BIBB, B'WAY STARS

SUPPORT FIGHT TO SAVE THE  
BILL OF RIGHTS

BRING YOUR FAMILY  
AND FRIENDS

Auspices: HUNGARIAN DAILY JOURNAL  
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SUNDAY  
September 14

CASTLE HILL  
GARDENS - BRONX

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FREE

All Day From 9 am  
to Dusk

62 FREE DOOR  
PRIZES

DIRECTION TO CASTLE HILL  
By Subway: Lexington Avenue,  
Pelham Bay train to Castle Hill  
Avenue, Bus to picnic grounds.  
By Car: Via Bruckner Blvd. to  
Castle Hill Ave. Follow arrows  
to picnic area.



# CALIF. DOCKERS SHUT PORTS TO HIT COURT'S OK OF BRIDGES FRAMEUP

## Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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## Majority in Times Sq. Want Cease-Fire Now

By HARRY RAYMOND

A brief poll by the Daily Worker of passersby in Times Square yesterday revealed that the majority of persons questioned were in favor of a cease-fire armistice in Korea, leaving the question of war prisoners to be settled later. Twelve out of 20 persons questioned at random wanted the Korean shooting and bombing stopped.

### DETROIT NEWS CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE

The Detroit "News" has come out editorially for ending the fighting in Korea now and settling the prisoner of war issue later.

A specially displayed leading editorial in the issue of Monday, Sept. 8, entitled "Formula for Armistice in Korea" makes the point of the willingness of Koreans to settle the war, saying:

"The Premier of North Korea bespoke the need for peace without victory for either side. But he added that our hardheadedness about letting war prisoners decide whether they wish repatriation made any such settlement impossible. In one sense, he is quite right about it. . . . We might as well face the fact that there is no real hope for an armistice so long as we insist on having our way in this matter."

But, the "News" continues, there is a way out "which is as obvious as the block itself. Nothing more is required than that the two sides agree to remove the prisoner exchange issue from the truce agenda, leaving it as a problem to be settled during general peace negotiations."

Though this would leave the prisoners for the time being where they are, in the custody of the other side, the "News" says, "Their situation would be in no wise worsened, and they would even be somewhat safer because the fighting would stop."

The paper says this would "get the conference back to common sense principles," and warns grimly that if the shooting doesn't end in Korea, it may be continued "until it is eclipsed by world war."

## PEACE TO KEYNOTE ALP's VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE

By MICHAEL SINGER

An intensive registration and enrollment campaign by the American Labor Party to help swing the tremendous statewide peace vote behind the Progressive Party national Labor Party state and local candidates was announced yesterday by Arthur Schutler, ALP state executive secretary.

The campaign will feature millions of leaflets, TV fund drives, radio spot announcements, and a network schedule by Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, PP Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. Others who will be seen and heard by the voters during the campaign will be Corliss Lamont, ALP candidate for U. S. Senate, Paul Robeson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the Party's state chairman, Vito Marcantonio.

Registration week in New York City begins Monday, Oct. 6 and continues each day through Saturday, Oct. 11. Hours for registration on Oct. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 are from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. and on Oct. 11 the polls will open at 7 a.m. and close at 10:30 p.m.

The ALP plans to distribute five leaflets each in 1,000,000 copies. The literature will deal with five issues: peace and an end to the war in Korea with outstanding differences to be left for negotiations later; civil rights and the campaign of Progressive candidates on

that score with the jimcrow, poll-tax and double-talking records of the Eisenhower-Nixon and Stevenson-Sparkman slates, price control and the demand for a special session of Congress to end the cost of living spiral, civil liberties and the repeal of the Smith, McCarran and McCarran-Walter Acts, and the stake of labor in the 1952 elections.

Each of the leaflets will emphasize the registration drive and (Continued on Page 6)

This was the question:

Do you believe we should agree to a cease-fire armistice in Korea and then settle the question of prisoners of war in a peaceful atmosphere?

HERMAN WERTZ, salesman for a firm at 120 W. 42nd St., replied:

"The shooting should have been ended long ago. The whole thing is a lot of senseless killing."

The next man questioned said he would not give his opinion to the Daily Worker.

SAMUEL FEDER, bus driver, who said he resides in the Bronx, declared:

"I hear a good deal of talk in my bus about the Korean war. My impression is that most people would welcome a cease-fire now. Anyway, I would before they begin dropping atom bombs."

WILLIAM HEGERMAN, stagehand, of New Rochelle, was interviewed around the corner from the Palace Theatre.

"We are not getting anywhere in Korea," he said. "So let's end it and get our boys back who are prisoners. Some people are forgetting we've got a lot of good American boys over there in prison camps, too."

"Sure I want a cease-fire," said ALFRED A. BARRIS, Sunnyside, Queens, photo equipment man. "But we'll have to get rid of the Truman gang first. Maybe Ike's seen enough war to get us out of this bloody mess."

Several others, however, questioned the illusion that a change from a Democratic to a Republican

(Continued on Page 6)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—California dock workers halted the movement of all but "essential cargoes" in a 24-hour stoppage yesterday protesting the court decision upholding the five-year jail term for union leader Harry Bridges.

A similar work stoppage earlier in Hawaii, stronghold of one of the locals of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union shut down practically all shipping the day before.

Work on 25 out of 26 sugar plantations came to a halt in what a leading press service called "the closest thing to a general strike ever staged on the Islands."

In Los Angeles, thousands of members of ILWU Local



HARRY BRIDGES looks over the court opinion of three Federal Appellate judges in San Francisco with his wife, Nancy.

13 "brought shipping to a standstill," the same press service reported yesterday.

Bridges appeared before a cheering crowd of more than 3,000 longshore workers on the waterfront in San Francisco whose numbers held up waterfront traffic for an hour and a half. His speech interrupted again and again by cheers, Bridges, who was finally framed after a 13-year persecution on a charge of perjury relating to membership in the Communist Party when he applied for his citizenship, told the workers:

"Nobody here is worried too much about going to jail," Bridges told his audience. "If your other officers and I have (Continued on Page 6)

## TAMMANY 'FIX' FEARED IN ARCHIBALD VOTE RECHECK

Fears that Tammany Hall is Harold Panken. The total vote was 13,554.

The baiss for some Archibald supporters' optimism is contained in Judge James B. McNally's ruling which limits the re-check to correcting an alleged "technical error" which produced a discrepancy between the ballots issued and the votes counted of some 150. According to the McNally decision, no objection to ballots already counted for either candidate can be made since at the time they were counted no such objections were then made and since no fraud was either evident or charged.

However, members of the Committee for the Election of a Negro State Senator, despite the legal optimism, feared that Tammany was hatching a 'fix' to prevent a Negro going to the state senate. Although none of them wished to be quoted, they held that this was the historic position of Tammany Hall. This view was given some credence by the premature claims of a local Tammany leader in the 11th A.D. (a part of the 21st S. D.) who alleged that he had already "found" 20 missing ballots which were not counted for the Tammany candidate in one election district.

The recheck ordered by Judge McNally will begin at the Board of Elections, 400 Broome St., this morning.

## THEY CAN ALWAYS HOPE

Our readers were not the only ones who were interested in the Daily Worker's statement Tuesday of our circulation and financial situation.

One of the more influential of the Big Business papers had our office on the phone yesterday.

They had read our statement. They would like some more figures, dates, etc. Would we oblige, etc., etc.

On previous occasions when we publicized the hard facts about ourselves, the press and radio didn't bother to phone for more information. They just announced our impending death with whoops and waited for our final gasp.

Having burnt their fingers in this way several times in the past, they were more cautious now. But they can always hope, can't they?

Our readers, we know, share with us the confidence that our crucial circulation drive will be successful. But it won't be, if everyone is so confident about everybody else doing his share, that

he feels he doesn't have to do anything himself. We depend on YOU individually.

To do what? See your friends who used to read the paper, who have difficulty getting it, or new acquaintances who would be glad to read it. Renew the expired Worker subs. Arrange bundle orders and routes. Speak to your newsstand dealer. Some of you are already doing these things.

Like the reader we wrote about in Wednesday's paper, who obtained nine subs in a single evening. Or the group of printing workers who came up with 16 subs, or the two newspaper workers who came up with seven subs yesterday; or the fur workers, members of the Fur Joint Board, who brought in eight subs yesterday.

If our paper is to crusade effectively for peace, we need you to crusade for the paper.

ALAN MAX,  
Managing Editor.



# Illinois Miners Hit Hard By Layoffs, Pay Freeze

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (FP).—Miners working in Illinois - depression - hit coalfields are eagerly awaiting the outcome of current wage talks between president John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and the operators. They hope the results of those talks will show up favorably in their paychecks.

Thousands of Illinois miners are unemployed. Those fortunate enough to be working averaged \$58.18 a week in gross pay during June, 1952, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The previous month, average pay for the Illinois miners was \$53.16 a week.

Wages have been sliding downhill here along with general economic conditions. The June, 1952 figure of \$58.18 compares with the \$67.82 miners were averaging in June, 1951. One newlywed miner in Royaltown commented: "This has been my worst year since I've been

in the mines. I was making more money in the Marines."

The coal centers have a depressed look. Mine shutdowns have given even some of the bigger towns, like West Frankfort, the appearance of ghost towns. The government reported a 14 percent drop in employment in Illinois last year. Thousands are drawing unemployment insurance checks and even more workers are on relief. Most of the mines are operating on a three-day basis.

With the need for a wage increase uppermost in their minds, the miners are aware they will have to fight not only the employers but the administration's wage freeze, which takes into account only hourly rates and not weekly pay.

"Sure we're working less," said one Macoupin County miner, "but we're living the same number of hours a week as ever—or trying to."

## EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DROP IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Sept. 11.—Total employment in Rhode Island slipped by 3,500 jobs to 293,300 last month, the lowest level since July, 1950, figures compiled for mid-July by the Department of Labor reveal.

The drop was from 296,800 in June and from 301,900 in July of last year, 1.2 percent in the month and 2.9 percent in the yearly comparison.

Contract construction and

nance were the only two segments to show gains in the month.

Manufacturing employment, at 135,000 in July, contributed most of the current losses.

Government, trade, and service segments of the local economy all showed declines.

There were 1,000 fewer workers in the large wholesale and retail trade group. The July total of 52,100 showed most losses were in apparel and accessories.

## 2/3 OF MINE HAZARDS NOT COVERED BY NEW LAW, GOV'T MINE CHIEF ADMITS

Special to the Daily Worker

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 11.—Two-thirds of the causes of mine fatalities are not covered by the new Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, according to J. J. Forbes, director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

In a statement released at Bruceton, near Pittsburgh, and published here in the Anthracite Tri-District News, official publication of the United Mine Workers, Forbes said:

"I regret that the new safety act exempts mines employing fewer than 15 men underground and that it does not cover the roof-fall and haulage hazards that

together cause about two-thirds of all coal mine fatalities," Mr. Forbes stated.

"We must recognize," he continued, "that the act is directed solely toward preventing major disasters caused by explosions, fires, inundations and mantrips or man-hoist accidents."

His statement was presented by H. P. Greenwald, director of the bureau's northeastern region, at a series of safety demonstrations at the bureau's experimental coal mine attended by mine workers and industry representatives.

"In spite of its defects, however," Forbes continued, "I am sure that we can make it work."

This act gives us authority to close mines or parts of mines in which specified imminent dangers are found. Although as the President said in signing it, the act contains major defects, it still represents progress toward greater coal-mine safety. Its requirement for rock-dusting to within 40 feet of the working face, compared with the 80 feet prescribed by the Federal Mine Safety Code, for instance, is a distinct advance and is based upon research conducted by the bureau here at Bruceton.

Director Forbes repeated an earlier request for the cooperation of state mining officials, coal-mine operators and the United Mine Workers of America in administration of the safety legislation.

## CP Parley Vows Amnesty Drive For Leaders

A pledge to strengthen the fight for full amnesty for the Smith Act victims was made by the Communist Party's National Election Conference in wires to each of the imprisoned party leaders.

"Your enforced absence has been a great loss to us," the conference delegates declared in their telegrams. "We have deeply missed your wisdom, experience and fighting spirit in our deliberations. But your wise leadership in the past and your staunch courage in the face of the frame-up attacks by the ruling class has inspired and steered us as we face the task of girding the workers and Negro people in their struggles for peace, security, democracy and civil rights."

## DEM CANDIDATE FOR SMITH REPEAL

EVERETT, Wash., Sept. 11.—Outright repeal of the Smith Act is favored by John T. Dootson, railroad fireman and Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second District. Dootson signed a petition calling for repeal of the obnoxious statute, and stated his opposition in a campaign advertisement in the Everett Herald.

As a member of the State Legislature Dootson voted against S.B. 379, the state's "Little McCarran" law.

## peace notebook

### A Primary, a Flood . . . and Peace

WE'LL CLOSE our glance at peace literature with a couple of leaflets put out by the busy Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade.

One, "The Lesson of North Dakota," was on the streets the day after Sen. Langer won a surprising smash victory in that state's primary. It pointed out to the election-conscious people of Illinois that Langer won his victory not by "sniping at Truman" with no peace program of his own, not by arguing "airpower" against "manpower," or "arms to Asia" against "arms to Europe," but by a direct challenge to the whole war program, calling for an immediate end to the Korean war with no ifs and buts, the return of U.S. troops, and urging negotiations instead of blind re-armament.

The earlier leaflet, which had a tremendous impact, was put out by the Illinois Peace Crusade at the time the great Missouri Valley floods were ravaging the midwest. It was the most profound kind of peace leaflet.

"Bombs to Destroy Life?" it asked, "Or Flood Control to SAVE Life?"

Done attractively with a drawing of a raging river, it explained simply how six dams could tame the Missouri and supply power and irrigation as well.

"The U. S. is spending \$65,000,000,000 a year to devastate Korea and to carry on a war program all over the world. YET FOR LESS THAN A BILLION AND A HALF THE FLOOD DESTRUCTION HERE AT HOME CAN BE STOPPED," it said.

It quotes the Chicago Daily News as saying flood victims were fleeing "like refugees in a war zone," and says, "And the flood victims ARE war refugees!" going on to prove the dramatic point.

In the last 100 years only \$637,000,000 has been spent to stop floods now raging—less than 1 percent of the present war budget FOR ONE YEAR.

It ends by urging all who read it to "FLOOD" the White House and their Congressmen with letters and wires for: "Conservation and Life—Not Death and Destruction."

### "Can Anyone Give Our Sons a Reason . . . ?"

THE PEACE LETTERS to the newspapers, expressing the real "Voice of America," continue to pour in daily from many areas. Are you watching your local newspaper's letter columns and clipping the peace sentiments expressed? This is an important service.

In the Detroit "Free Press," a parent who signs himself or herself "America First" writes:

"In five short months my son will be compelled to register for possible draft. Can anyone give our sons a sane, sensible reason why they must lose their liberty, limbs and lives in a third war on foreign soil?"

"A war not for American boundaries or rights but a so-called United Nations boundary invasion in which the U.S.A. is supplying nine-tenths of the manpower."

"A war which 'must be contained,' we are told, so it will not spread or get out of control. By this cold-blooded policy this war and our artificial 'prosperity' can go on indefinitely."

"We parents of sons already fighting in the Korean 'bitch-shop' and parents of sons soon to be drafted will all rear out-returned the North Korean war prisoners to where they belong as our sons are more important than any such technicalities which may be holding up the peace."

"Let's get out of the Korean mess which the administration itself admits blundering into. Let's wind up this Korean war even though it may lose the election for some parties. Let's bring the boys home."

"Let all of us usually called the inarticulate masses, become articulate and write our candidates, now before election, that the budget must be balanced and the insane overspending for so-called 'foreign aid,' which we as an almost bankrupt nation definitely cannot afford, be stopped at once."

### No Confusion on Ending the War!

TO THOSE WHO SENT similar clippings of letters from their local papers and have not yet seen them in Peace Notebook—we will get around to all of them. It sometimes takes a little while.

Many of these letters, as you see, reflect in one way or another the organized purposeful confusion poured forth by the papers, radio, TV, movies, magazines, comic books, etc. . . . about "balanced budgets," organized labor's role, causes and responsibilities of wars, etc., etc. . . . but on one point the people are NOT confused and refuse to become confused . . . they know this is a needless war and they want it to end NOW! And that is the most important point of all in the great and noble fight for peace.

### Indiana Names and Names . . . For Peace

COLD PRINT in our newspaper can never convey the thrill of people signing for peace as does looking at the actual signatures, scrawled, in neat script, in pen, in ink, with names of every national origin.

The conductor of "Peace Notebook," in visiting the offices of the American Peace Crusade at 125 W. 72 St. for news of the new referendum they are co-sponsoring, saw one batch of signatures for a Big Five Pact that had just come in from one section of the country. . . . They were from an area in Indiana, starting with South Bend and including Osceola, Elkhart, Jasonville, Goshen, Mishawaka, Leesburgh, Princeton . . . sheet after sheet filled with the signatures of people, Americans from this particular sector who want negotiations for peace and want their names on the dotted line to say so . . . whole families, whole small towns and rural community areas . . . one name with the address "U. S. Army!"

What were once just shafts of hopeful but impersonal blank spaces seemed now to be alive, to be bursting with the real voice of America. It's an exciting thing to see . . . almost as exciting as collecting the signatures.

# Kentuckian Likens Rosenberg Case To Sacco-Vanzetti

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—Can Americans be executed today because of their "radical political opinions" as were Sacco and Vanzetti 25 years ago? A reader of the Louisville Courier-Journal comments on that paper's editorial speculations on the subject, and concludes that the death sentence imposed on Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg for allegedly "spying" for the Soviet Union during that country's wartime alliance with the U.S. is as much a frameup as that against Sacco and Vanzetti.

Now that 25 years have passed since Sacco and Vanzetti were legally murdered, it has become fashionable for even reactionary newspapers to concede their innocence. It is ironic, therefore, that the Courier-Journal notes under reader Anne Braden's letter that it is positive that "there seems no doubt" of the Rosenbergs' guilt. The pro-Big Business press was, or pretended to be, equally confident of Sacco and Vanzetti's guilt.

Anne Braden's letter, in part, follows:

"The Rosenbergs were charged with espionage to give atomic bomb secrets to Russia during World War II. But, if you in-

vestigate the facts in the case, you will find that not one bit of concrete evidence was produced at their trial to prove that they had ever been guilty of any such thing. What was proved was that they were guilty of holding political views considered by some to be radical, and many people believe that it is for this that they, like Sacco and Vanzetti, were sentenced to die.

"It is important to note that other persons involved in the Rosenberg case were actually proved guilty of atomic espionage. But these really guilty ones were let off with light sentences or freed entirely because they joined in the attempt to frame the Rosenbergs. The difference was that they held no radical political views.

"If the Courier-Journal believes in decency and justice, when will it come to the defense of the Rosenbergs? Will it speak out now, or will it let them be executed and then write an editorial, 25 years later philosophizing about man's inhumanity to man?"



## Churchill Calls Labor Heads to Stem Wage Fight

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Premier Churchill today summoned leaders of 38 unions to meet Monday with government officials in an effort to stem the growing fight of workers against the wage freeze.

The 38 unions involved are in the aircraft, automobile, machine tool, shipbuilding and allied industries, and are represented by the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Union. They comprise 3,000,000 workers. This Confederation had voted yesterday to ban overtime and piece work as a move, short of strike, to win wage increases.

In the last six months profits have increased 15 percent, prices 6 percent, but wages only two per cent. Trade union spokesmen declare that prices are increasing at a rate two times as fast as wages. They resent the government's intervention on behalf of the employers, declaring that the government has acted to raise prices and rents.

More than 6,000,000 workers have sought wage increases this year and have had their applications for higher pay rejected.

## GOP Youth Leader Quits Over McCarthy

SAMM, Ore., Sept. 11.—A vice-chairman of the National Young Republican clubs said today he resigned his post because GOP presidential nominee Dwight D. Eisenhower endorsed Sens. William Jenner (R-Ind.) and Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.).

Attorney Steve Anderson said he would campaign for Adlai E. Stevenson.

He said Eisenhower's statements endorsing Jenner and McCarthy were "too much for an honest man to swallow."

## MRS. OLETA O'CONNOR YATES FREE ON BAIL OF \$1,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates, woman Communist leader framed under the Smith Act, was free yesterday in \$1,000 bail pending ap-



MRS. YATES

peal of a one-year contempt sentence. Mrs. Yates who courageously refused to act as a stool-pigeon after the prosecution demanded names for other prosecutions, was also freed on her own recognizance on another contempt charge.

In addition, as one of the 14 California working-class leaders framed in the recent Smith Act trial, Mrs. Yates face five years and \$10,000 fine for advocating peace, democracy and socialism.

The California Emergency De-

# Mine, Mill Parley Calls for Swift Korea Truce, Big 5 Talk

By GEORGE MORRIS

An end to the killing in Korea by a speedy truce as the first step towards a negotiated world peace and a peace economy, was called for yesterday in a resolution passed unanimously by the delegates of the convention of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The resolution addressed "a sincere

appeal to all countries" to work for peace "and especially for our government and those of the major countries — Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union and China — to confer and settle all differences." It also called for world trade between all countries "regardless of politics or currency."

The resolution further declared that "on the basis of a peaceful world, the score of billions of dollars being spent by our countries (U. S. and Canada) and others for destruction, be turned to bringing about abundance and security for the American and Canadian people and other peoples of the world."

Earlier the convention delegates had each received a book-size report prepared by the union's researchers, on "A World at Peace" — a study how monopoly in metal is driving for war and super-profits, and the alternative of prosperity based on a shift of huge expenditures for war to a vast construction and welfare expansion program for America. The report says that the union prepared the program, "because it believes there are practical alternatives to war and depression." (see George Morris column on page 4).

Most of the day was taken up with discussion upon and passage of resolutions covering the field of civil rights and civil liberties. This followed completion of the discussion begun Wednesday and unanimous passage of the program to beat back the plot of the Senate

McCarran Committee against the union.

The civil rights resolution, reaffirming the union's traditional position for a struggle against all forms of discrimination, a federal Fair Employment Practices Law and a challenge to Klanism and Jim Crow throughout the country, calls on the locals to strengthen their anti-discrimination committees and intensify the struggle.

The convention also called for a more active drive to combat the witchhunt hysteria and work for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith, McCarran acts and McCarran-Walter immigration law, and the new McCarran anti-labor bill.

Another resolution pledged full financial and moral support to the defense of dock leader Harry Bridges and directed a demand to the President and Attorney Gen-

eral McGranery that the 18-year-old persecution of Bridges be dropped.

The epic story of Negro-white unity in Mine-Mill's struggles in Alabama was brought to the convention today when action was taken on a resolution pledging full support to four members indicted at Jonesboro, Ala., as a result of a pitched gun battle with goons. The four, two Negroes and two whites, were among eight Mine-Mill members who defended themselves against some 50 attacking raiders of another union and routed them.

"It was only after we showed them that black men and white men would stand side by side, that they broke ranks," said Horace White, one of the indicted white leaders of the union.

Asbury Howard, regional direc-

tor of the union in Alabama, who is a Negro, also one of the indicted, spoke along similar lines as he described how white and Negro members of Mine-Mill are "side by side like brothers" in a unity steered by a southern type of struggle.

Alton Lawrence, board member from the south, said raiding by the steel union against Mine-Mill isn't "just ordinary" raiding — "it is Dixiecrat raiding, filled with race hatred and initiated by organizers of the steel union."

During the morning, union vice-president Orville Larson summed up the discussion on the McCarran resolution with an exposure of how the Senate body uses bigotry based on racism and religion in its inquisitions.

He quoted from hearings already held by the McCarran Com-

(Continued on Page 6)

## The Subversives in Our Schools

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The Senate smear committee didn't mind leaving New York after only a couple of days of witchhunting the city's schools. It knew in the person of Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich), sole member in attendance, that the attack on academic freedom was being left in

safe, anti-democratic hands. To the disgrace of the city of New York, it is the Board of Education, responsible for safeguarding the schools, which the McCarran Act expects to carry on the McCarranite witchhunt against the teachers, their union and the freedom of opinion and expression of both teachers and students.

"Expects" is too soft a word. The McCarran gang got guarantees. Pro-fascist George T. Timone, erstwhile buddy of Christian Fronters, Franco-lovers and anti-Semites, and now chairman of the Board's law committee, hot-footed it over to Foley Square before Ferguson left town to announce that the state had given the Board the green light to resume departmental trials of fingered unionists.

### THE REAL MENACE

The real menace to the schools of New York, of course, is the Timones, and there are plenty like him crawling in the woodwork.

Take William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, co-author of

a vicious racist textbook "Distant Lands," by Jansen and Allen. On page 151 of this book there is this racist smear:

"Because the native people of Africa, most of whom belong to the Negro race, are very backward, the greater part of the continent has come under the con-

trol of European nations since its opening up began."

Jansen's Ku Kluxism is matched and even surpassed in other texts by high officials of our schools.

"It was often a happy life for the slaves. They had no cares except to do their work well," wrote As-

(Continued on Page 6)

## Gurley Flynn Calls Smith Act Election Issue at Rally of 400

Every candidate for public office must be confronted with the issues of the Smith Act and its consequences, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn declared to 400 needle trades workers who packed the hall at Hotel Capitol, Wednesday evening, to celebrate her 62nd birthday.

"We must make the repeal of the Smith Act, amnesty for its jailed victims, and an end to Smith Act prosecutions a major issue in

the election campaign," the veteran labor fighter, on trial in Foley Square today, said.

Needle trades workers, comprising men and women in the ladies garment, men's clothing and hat-makers unions, loaded Miss Flynn down with flowers and birthday gifts, and contributed over \$750 toward the defense of the 15 Smith Act victims.

Historical parallels between the charges of "conspiracy" against labor unions in the history of the nation, and the same charges against Communists today were drawn by Dr. Herbert Aptheker. The noted historian declared "opposition to the Smith Act and McCarran Act does not require sympathy with Communists. It only requires hatred of fascism."

Miss Flynn told the needle trades workers that many of them had probably participated in the drive, 35 years ago, to win amnesty for Eugene V. Debs and others. "We did it then. We can do it again," she maintained.

Samuel Haber, and Alex Kolkin, chairman of the Garment Workers Committee to Repeal the Smith Act, chaired the meeting. Morris Carnovsky, stage and film actor, and Meyer Weise participated in the program.

## HOMAGE TO MAN WHO SPOKE IN UNION SQ.

By LESTER RODNEY

You may have seen the heavy bordered announcement in yesterday's Daily Worker . . . "Died—JOHN KELLY—A valiant fighter for the working class. . . ." The funeral services were held yesterday morning at a small chapel on West 60 St. between Central Park

and the man had been. It is better to make no such pretense. So you tell one of the men that you are from the Daily Worker and ask him to tell you something about Kelly.

"He was something extraordinary," began the man, "You should see him in Union Square talking to the crowds. . . ."

Another came over, seeing the pencil and the paper.

"It's hard to tell the work of a Kelly," he said with a gentle smile. "He was a fighter, a hero, he gave himself, he influenced so many. . . ."

How old a man was he?

"About 66," said another. Most of those waiting to go inside now

came around his reporter and each wanted to say something about Kelly.

"His background is interesting," put in a white-haired Irishman. "He comes from old American stock in New Hampshire. He went to work as a boy, never had much formal schooling. He was a captain in the Salvation Army, an ordained preacher, a veteran of World I. . . . in the 20s he cast his lot with the working-class. He was in Scranton, Pa., during an anthracite coal strike and said then and there he was for the working-man against the inhuman system of exploitation. . . ."

"Like Preacher Casey in Cripes

(Continued on Page 6)

## Debunking the Government's 18-week case at Foley Sq.

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE

One of the Smith Act Defendants  
Starting Monday in the Daily Worker

## POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

The issue of containment vs. liberation is a real one: are the American voters to be contained within the two-party system or liberated from it?



## Seattle Unions Set Independent Political Action

SEATTLE, Sept. 11.—Growing dissatisfaction of working people with the straitjacket of the two old parties is reflected in the calling of two independent labor nominating caucuses to be held in Seattle and in Sedro-Wooley on primary day.

While not officially a part of either independent caucus, the Everett local of the CIO International Woodworkers of America took a large advertisement in Everett Daily Herald notifying candidates of the issues which it deems paramount in the campaign.

The independent labor caucuses are:

**SEATTLE:** Held by Labor's Committee for Independent Political Action yesterday in the ILWU Building, 84 Union St. The call was signed by William Cummings, secretary of Local 3 Fishermen & Allied Workers division of the ILWU.

**SEDO-WOOLEY:** Held by an Independent Labor Committee yesterday in the CIO Hall. The call was signed by Edwin Miller, temporary secretary. Miller is a member of the AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union.

Under the state election laws any group of 25 or more registered voters can, after legal notification, caucus on primary day and nominate candidates for public office.

Program of both caucuses are reflected in the published statement by the Everett I.W.A., signed by the locals Political Action Committee, which outlined its program as follows:

"Outright repeal of the infamous Taft-Hartley act.

"A tax program based on ability to pay, which would treat everyone equally.

"Repeal of the Defense Production Act that controls wages but not prices.

"We are opposed to the Smith Act, the McCarran Act and the Magnuson Screening Act. These acts are being used against labor as a whole. We want them repealed.

"Many of our members are Negroes and Indians. We favor a good Fair Employment Practice Act that can be enforced.

"We are in favor of peace and encourage the United Nations to make its main task, that of achieving peace throughout the world."

## Hallinan to Talk in Boston Sunday

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, will be the first of the 1952 Presidential aspirants to speak in New England. He will address a mass rally of election workers, supporters, and the public Sunday evening, at 8 p.m. at John Hancock Hall, it was announced by Walter A. O'Brien, New England Director of the Progressive Party.

Other speakers will be Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted author, and peace advocate, and Miss Florence Luscomb, Progressive Party candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

The rally will touch off the Bay State campaign of the Progressives, who appear on the ballot here as the Peace Progressive Party. Earlier in the same day the Progressives will hold their Fifth Annual State Convention at the Dorothy Quincy Suite of the John Hancock Hall.

## Daily Worker

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## World of Labor

by George Morris

### Mine-Mill Spells Out 'A World at Peace'

ONE OF THE BEST products of the convention of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was a book-size report prepared by the union on "A World at Peace," a program of production for peace spelling out the "practical alternatives to war and depression."

Every union interested in peace should get a copy and study this example on the way to "concretize" a program for peace from the viewpoint of the workers of its own industry.

Mine-Mill's position in short is this: We don't have to depend on continued armament production for alleged 'prosperity'; the same funds could be allocated for a series of long-needed projects to expand housing, flood-control, power developments, conservation of natural resources, hospitals, schools, rural electrification and every phase of social security and welfare.

The union's researchers cited the best available authoritative sources on what America needs and what those needs would cost, and how the same level of economy, now maintained on the false base of war economy, could be developed on the solid base of needs for peace.

THE UNION came to this program via a detailed analysis of the problems confronting its

members in copper, zinc, nickel, lead and other non-ferrous fields. These problems stem from the fact that a world-wide monopoly most influential in continuance of the cold and hot war policies has drawn off much of the metal from production for peace and shifted it to the far more profitable armaments market of the world. Also this monopoly profiteering program includes the drive to exploit metal-rich colonial lands and hold wages of 50 cents to \$1.50 a day in those countries as a club over the workers in the U.S.

This union has come to the conclusion that the fight for higher living standards demands of necessity a fight for peace and against the war - making metal monopoly. To show its members that the alternative to war economy is not unemployment, a peaceful program was spelled out.

THIS HOLDS TRUE for the workers of every industry. It may seem ironical, but several months ago the convention of the United Steelworkers of America also adopted a resolution that called for a planned economic program that would provide employment when armament production "tapers off." The resolution asks for precisely the type of projects and welfare development that

### Mine-Mill lists.

But steel's resolution was, in the main, an expression of worry over what can happen if such program isn't blueprinted in time. The union's leaders, as is well known, are not talking for peace. They support fully the pro-war program of the Truman administration. They even man administration.

Steel's position does not lead to an economy of peace. It invites the next stage of the policy—still more armaments, and actual full-scale war. The end product could only be destruction, more horrors than ever and degradation of humanity.

The steel union's leaders often use the word, peace, in their fulminations against the Soviet Union and in support of the \$65 billion a year armament outlay. But they never explain to their members when their "peace through force" line will give way to peace and a peace economy. They simply parrot the statements of Truman and at the same time try to allay the fears of their members who see that the only alternative given them is war or depression.

MINE-MILL approaches the problem from the view that the interests of their own members, as "that of the whole of humanity, demands peace and that peace can be won. The union PROVES that there can be an alternative to destruction and unemployment. The very program advanced by Mine-Mill becomes a weapon for peace and an exposure of the warmakers.

It is ridiculous to speak of new welfare advances, as some unions do, while 85 percent of the budget goes for war. One of the first results of the cold war program, and later of the Korea war, was to chop off what little there still was in the budgets for non-military objectives. The key to the problem is the fight for peace.

## Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

### What Is Stevenson's View of Korea Cease-fire?

GOVERNOR STEVENSON is proving himself an apt pupil of Truman, Churchill and other canny leaders of the armament drive and pro-war camp. He has sensed the people's revulsion against the Eisenhower-Dulles "liberation" program. And he has committed himself to a policy which, on the surface, promises many things.

According to the Scripps-Howard writer, Clyde Farnsworth (in the New York World-Telegram & Sun, Sept. 9), Stevenson proposes "negotiation" as a means of settling differences with the Soviet Union. The Governor is using the word "co-existence" more and more frequently.

This fact suggests the extent to which the hysterical anti-Communist campaign and witch-hunts in our country have failed to divert the American people from the realization that peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union is a basic national interest.

Fundamentally, it is because the masses of Americans desire peace, and see a policy of negotiation as the alternative to the present policy of militarization, threats and war provocations, that Stevenson believes it necessary to promise such a policy. No doubt he also remembers that Truman was able to win votes in 1948 by promising to send Vinson to Moscow, that Churchill ousted the Laborites by promising to see Stalin. Let no one overlook in all this the probability that if such a sentiment did not exist among the masses of voters, Stevenson would not feel compelled to make promises.

THAT STEVENSON's promises are chiefly an electoral maneuver, is also indicated by (1) his statements in respect to a Far Eastern settlement, and (2) his silence on the matter of a Korean cease-fire.

Farnsworth recalls Stevenson's speech in Dallas last April to the effect that a "satisfactory settlement" in Korea "is likely to take a long time and to wait upon settlements of other issues." And in Portland, Oregon, last Monday, according to Farnsworth, Stevenson's replies to questions suggested that the "other issues" include (1) recognition of the Peking Government, and (2) the Chiang Kai-shek mob on Formosa.

He left the door open to a recognition of Peking, according to Farnsworth, but at the same time reiterated his earlier statement that Formosa must continue to be part of "our defense perimeter, if not under American jurisdiction, at least under UN jurisdiction, for a long time to come."

Now if we examine Stevenson's words as well as his silence on the Far Eastern questions, the deceit in them becomes manifest. First, in regards to the possibility of achieving a settlement with Peking while maintaining the Truman seizure of Chinese territory and the use of this territory to build up an army dedicated to the proposition of overthrowing the Peking government—does this make sense? Clearly, Stevenson is talk-

ing here to promise all things to all people. The word for it is demagoguery.

Next, what of the argument that a "satisfactory settlement" in Korea will take a long time and must wait on the settlement of other issues? What does he mean by "satisfactory settlement"? In Dallas, he specified what he means—"the unification of Korea as a free nation." Under Syngman Rhee, for instance? By "military pressure"? By eventual military victory? How?

Stevenson doesn't say. But his failure to speak out on the present Truman-Pentagon policy of "military pressure," that is, the policy of deliberately destroying Korea and killing millions of Korean civilians, would indicate essential agreement with this policy. And in this context, Stevenson's prattle about an end of the war in Korea waiting on the settlement of other issues boils down to support of, or at least acquiescence in, an indefinite prolongation of the truce negotiations while raining death and destruction down on the Korean people.

Such a policy, of course, gets us nowhere. And the mere promise of "negotiations" and the reiteration of the magic word "co-existence" is not enough to persuade people who see a real alternative, the real possibility of a cease-fire in Korea, in a vote for the ticket of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass, to vote for Stevenson and Sparkman. Besides, only by voting for a real cease-fire ticket will the people move whoever is elected to declare a cease-fire.

## Press Roundup

THE TIMES, having only one day earlier embraced McCarthyism in the form of the anti-school probe, today finds that McCarthy's victory is "depressing." But this perfunctory tear will not grant the Times absolution from its responsibility in McCarthy's victory and the cancerous growth of repression in America. Does the Times expect its very valid fears of what unchecked McCarthyism would do to America to outweigh its own support for every attack on unions in the name of fighting "Communism" as well as for the loyalty oaths and Smith Act trials which create the atmosphere for McCarthy and McCarran?

THE POST's managing editor, James A. Wechsler, dusts off his byline for "some notes on Walter Winchell." He's got a real, courageous anti-smear defense against Winchell's red-baiting of him, too. He quotes the Daily Worker as describing him as a "red-baiter and Soviet-baiter" himself. See? Wechsler's got anti-McCarthy insurance, too, he hopes. "Liberalism," then says Wechsler, "is the only real answer to communism. In short, unlike WW, I don't pretend to embrace Joe McCarthy and his mob to prove that I'm a patriot." Well then, let Wechsler match deeds with words. It's not good enough to denounce McCarthy, the man—and then try to stop McCarthyism, the system with his own 'liberal' pro-war plugs, his own defense of anti-democratic 'probes' for which anti-Communism is the shabby cover.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM joins police informer Bella Dodd as describing "Communist"—they both mean union members—as the "worst invaders of our schools." Naturally the Telegram and Dodd wouldn't list teachers who poison children's minds with race hatred as the worst evil. Bella Dodd was kicked out of the Communist Party as a racist and everybody in New York knows the Telegram as an anti-Negro sheet.

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson dolefully reports: "The impasse in Iran probably means the Reds will eventually take over." And then the whole pro-war press which, in order to needle Iran, has been admitting the appalling poverty of its masses, will describe how socialism has "destroyed the prosperity of the peoples."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Walter Lippmann acknowledges that the Soviet Union doesn't want war and that "we have now to learn to live in a kind of world" in which socialism is here to stay—at least indefinitely. But Lippmann still endorses the "Eisenhower-Dulles estimate of our situation," an estimate which, as is well known, is based on plans for the war Lippmann knows means suicide.

—F. R.



COMING in the weekend WORKER  
 How Long Can You Live? ... by Bob F. Hall



# Daily Worker

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## PATRIOTIC TEACHERS

THE DECENT PEOPLE of New York City—no matter what their political views may be—can be proud of the courageous, patriotic exhibition of Americanism put on by the seven school teachers hauled up to testify before the laughingly named "internal security committee."

These seven New York teachers can be confidently relied on by all parents to stand up for the things we all learned made America the enemy of tyranny—the things Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln stood for.

It was quite revealing to see just what the thought-controllers were getting at in their snide inquisition. One word prevailed in their mouths. That word was—war. They love that word. They say it with such affectionate repetition. "What will you do in case of WAR. . . ." "Do you think that the Korean WAR. . . ."

One got the unmistakable impression that when these specialists in "internal security" look at our school kids they see nothing but a chance to make heaps of corpses. It was the great merit of the victimized teachers that they would not surrender their sacred duty as Americans and as teachers to stand up for their right to criticize those who preach war, and the right to fight for more and better schools.

Yet these fine examples of the teaching profession—against whom there is not a single act of unbecoming conduct—are now going to be crucified in the form of a farcical "trial" hurriedly rigged up for Oct. 7 by the educational authorities shivering under the whiplash of the invading "security committee."

What is badly needed is a probe not of these teachers but of the cowardly authorities who are reneging on their duty to protect our children by ordering submission to the "Timone line" up and down our classrooms.

A public probe and trial of George A. Timone, chief inquisitor for the witchhunters in the school system, would shock all decent New Yorkers with its revelations.

This agent of the anti-Semites stands for things which would horrify the parents of the great majority of our children. He has been allowed to infiltrate our school system to poison the minds of our kids with the venom which America came to know and hate as Coughlinism. He has sponsored meetings where Hitler was cheered. He hates democracy as he hates peace. Such a man cannot love our children, our democratic heritage or our country. Yet he is pressing the "trial" of the brave and honest men and women who did the teaching profession proud. No matter what a teacher or a parent may be—conservative, radical, progressive, or what have you—we should all protest these Timone purges in the self-defense of our children.

## DISGRACEFUL SCHEME

A DISGRACEFUL SCHEME to rob Mr. J. Archibald, Negro candidate for State Senate, of his victory in the Democratic Party primaries is on foot. The Tammany leaders got a court order ordering a recount. Their plan clearly is to deprive the voters of the chance to send a Negro to the lily-white state senate. The ALP in the district decided not to oppose Archibald so that his chances would be better. But the Tammany bosses don't like the idea. The voters however strongly favor breaking through the ugly situation where the top New York legislative body operates without a single spokesman for the Negro people. Voters should impress the Tammany bosses and the Board of Elections that they will not tolerate any tricks aimed at robbing Mr. Archibald of his primary victory. Local, state and national Democratic leaders should be told they have a responsibility to halt this scheme.

## A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



## Why Journal of Commerce Had to Attempt an Answer

(By Labor Research Association)

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE recently (8/22) wrote an editorial entitled "Marxist Distortion." It was an attempted reply to an article on stock ownership which appeared in LRA's Economic Notes for August.

In our analysis of stock ownership we had used the latest figures on the subject from the recent study of the Brookings Institution, "Share Ownership in the United States," which showed that only 4.2 percent of the entire population own any corporate stocks at all.

The Journal of Commerce admits these are "surprisingly low" figures, but argues that concentration of stock ownership does not indicate a corresponding concentration of wealth. For look, it says, how wide is the ownership of life insurance, savings accounts, homes, cars, etc., all this somehow helping to expose what it calls "the nefarious doctrine of the Class Struggle."

But the LRA article had said nothing about the concentration of wealth in general or about the class struggle. It merely pointed to the narrow basis of stock ownership despite repeated efforts of the Wall Street press to prove the contrary.

The Journal of Commerce could scarcely be expected to present a Marxist viewpoint accurately. Nor could it be expected to point out that the special feature of capitalism is not the concentration of wealth in general, but the concentration of ownership of the means of production in the hands of the capitalist class, and the separation of the working class from ownership of the means of production.

STOCK OWNERSHIP is of course a valuable indicator of the status of economic concentration, although not the only one. For the past 30 years U.S. big business has been trying to convince American workers that somehow the U. S. "free enterprise" system is different, that here the workers and capitalists are partners.

One feature of this campaign has been the effort to persuade workers to permit deduction of part of their wages for the purchase of stock in the company for which they work. This campaign was especially strong before the stock market crash of

1929, in which many of the employe-stock owners lost a large part of their "equity" in the very shares they had been encouraged to purchase. (For details see an early International Publishers' volume, "The Americanization of Labor," by Robert W. Dunn, Chapter VIII).

This latest study by the Brookings Institution shows that out of some 30,000,000 employed wage-earners in the country only about 630,000, or roughly 2 percent, own any stock, and most of these are foremen or skilled workers.

The Journal of Commerce tries to get around the Brookings survey evidence by declaring: "The number of stockholders in 45 leading corporate enterprises increased by 72 percent between 1930 and 1950."

However, the Brookings study itself discounts the significance of this increase, stating that the most rapid increase occurred during the early 1930's when there "was a change in the manner in which shares were held." That is, securities listed in brokers' names during the period of speculative boom were transferred to owners' names. "In this manner, the number of shareholdings could expand enormously, even though there was no change whatever in the total number of investors adjusted for brokers' holdings."

In any event the number, of stockholders in the U. S. was lower after World War II than in the 1930's and is thus an indication of the increasing tendency toward concentration of ownership of the means of production.

BUT THE J. OF C. says that LRA "carefully refrains" from mentioning the larger ownership of life insurance, savings accounts and U. S. savings bonds.

The J. of C. argument reaches the peak of absurdity in this area. For the fact that millions of "little people" deposit their tiny reserves, if any, in banks for safe-keeping, and perhaps incidentally to get some small interest on such deposits, does not make them capitalists, does not give them participation, directly or indirectly, in the actual operation of industry.

They certainly have no control over the use of the money by the bankers, let alone the monopoly corporations to which

the bankers may lend their funds. The same applies to life insurance "savings" of the masses of people which have put unprecedented power in the hands of the insurance moguls and strengthened their grip on the economy in recent years. (See our Monopoly Today.)

The question of who controls the corporations, which was stressed by the LRA, is not mentioned by the J. of C. We made the point that even if stock ownership were much more widely dispersed than at present, it would only make the centralized control of corporations by the banker-management proxy-holding directors that much the easier.

As Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard put it, "The larger the number of shareholders, the more easily may a small concentrated block of minority shares exercise sway over the rest." This is the way monopoly industry is operated in the so-called "free world."

## To Honor 4 Attorneys For the '15'

Four attorneys defending the 15 Smith Act victims on trial in Foley Square will be honored at a dinner Sept. 18 for their "outstanding legal defense of civil liberties."

Joining the tribute to Mary Kaufman, John T. McTernan, James Wright and Frank Serri will be two attorneys who went to jail because they defended the first victims of Smith Act persecutions. Recently released from federal prison where they served four months on a contempt of court citation, Abraham J. Isserman and George W. Crockett, Jr. of Detroit will make their first public addresses since their release.

Professor Thomas I. Emerson of Yale University will be chairman of the dinner sponsored by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway, New York 13: CEDC chairman Clifford T. McAvoy, and Royal W. France, former University of Florida professor, will be the other major speakers.

Reservations at \$6.50 can be obtained from CEDC, COlandt 2-4936.



## Mine, Mill

(Continued from Page 3)

mittee to show that there can be no illusion in any justice before that body. Of more than a score of floor speakers, not a single one showed the slightest reservation on giving full backing to the four officers called before the committee and on fighting the McCarran Committee with every available means. Particularly noteworthy was the active participation of the Negro delegates in the discussion.

## Union Sq.

(Continued from Page 3)

of Wrath," put in someone. "He became a Communist," the Irishman finished. "A leader in the unemployed movement in Philadelphia, an organizer... he was a wonderful man, self-sacrificing, never complaining about himself and sick too these last few years still out there selling literature and talking..."

Another man in the circle took his pipe out of his mouth and said: "He was an intellectual" (and another broke in "a real working-class intellectual") He knew everything. No heckler could beat him on knowledge, I don't care if it was about history, geography, art, unionism, ho wto make steel or what..."

"He made friends out of enemies with his personality and way of talking," another said.

How many people, the reporter asked, do you think he reached and influenced...

There was a general exclamation—

"Thousands and thousands!" said one. The others nodded. One said, "He was a teacher." Another said, "He taught me." "Lots of young workers came back to hear him again, in give and take." "Some people think this talking in the park is just with crackpots... well, some of it is, but there are lots of ordinary people and workers in a park."

"This man raised hundreds of dollars in emergencies," another said.

"Sold pamphlets and literature by hundreds of thousands," another put in.

"And the Daily Worker..." "He had a way with him..." a typical Yankee in speech and mannerisms... tall, about 6-3, skinny and straight as a rail..."

Everyone wanted to say a word about Kelly, even some who looked as if the saying was difficult. They all seemed afraid that the reporter would not get the full measure of what a man this was...

The services began. The speaker said "Kelly was a single man, a true American... some day, some way, the work he did, the seeds he left behind, will be truly recognized and honored and he will be honored as a hero..."

Our deepest sympathy in the loss of our  
**COMRADE KELLY**  
His untimely passing has deprived the workingclass of a tireless fighter  
Lower East Side  
Region, C.P.

Condolence to Rose Naomi  
on the death of her beloved husband

PAUL

—From a Group of Friends

## Registration

(Continued from Page 1)

list the dates and hours for registration.

The campaign will feature large signs before every ALP headquarters carrying the names of Hallinan, Bass, Lamont and the local candidates from the district, together with registration appeals.

Last weekend the campaign was stimulated upstate with a large ALP state parley in Syracuse.

On Monday night, a street-corner rally at 117 Street and Second Avenue, will launch the drive to elect State Sen. William J. Bianchi from the 22nd Senatorial District. Marcantonio will head the speakers roster at the meeting. The rally will also be the opening campaign push for Manuel Medina, 14th A. D. candidate, and Samuel Jacinto, 16th A. D. nominee.

All three are American Labor Party candidates who have also filed nominating petitions on the Civil Rights Party ticket. Tammany senatorial candidate Alfred E. Santangelo, who was beaten by Bianchi in 1950, and the Republican aspirant Charles Muzzicato, continuing their joint gangup against the progressive senator which was evident in the recent GOP primary campaign, have filed general objections to Bianchi's Civil Rights petitions even though he filed 6,500 signatures, twice the number required.

Similar objections by the Tammany-Republican machines have been filed against Medina, Jacinto, Carl D. Lawrence, Negro newspaperman and candidate for assembly in the 12 A. D. and John J. Sass, candidate from the 23rd S. D.

The hearing on the objections and specifications, if any, will be held Sept. 18 at the Board of Elections, 400 Broome St.

## MRS. VAN ORDEN TO RUN FOR SENATE

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 11.—The nominations of Katharine A. Van Orden, as the Progressive Party candidate for U. S. Senator will be placed before the party's state convention Saturday at the Hotel Hildebrecht, here, it was announced today by James Imbrie, state chairman. Petitions will be circulated to substitute Miss Van Orden's name for that of Morton Bloom, state secretary, whose work in the national campaign has taken him out of the state.

Mrs. Van Orden has been vice-chairman of the state party since 1948. She was elected national treasurer of the Progressive Party at its 1952 convention.

She was national chairman of the League of Women Shoppers for five years.

## Rep. Sabath Critically Ill

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D-Ill.) 86 dean of the House of Representatives, was reported to be on the "critical condition list" today by attendants at Michael Reese hospital.

Sabath entered the hospital yesterday but doctors would not reveal the nature of his illness.

He underwent surgery for a liver ailment last spring. He was released from the hospital June 14 after the operation and recovered sufficiently to attend the Democratic national convention and to visit his office in Washington.

Sabath was elected to Congress from Illinois Seventh District in 1906 and returned to office 22 consecutive times.

## Schools

(Continued from Page 3)

assistant Superintendent of Schools Frank D. Whalen with a collaborator in "Our United States" (p. 102).

"They (the Negro people) did not want to be free. The people of the North did not understand this," declared "Our America," written in 1949 by Herbert Townsend (p. 131) and recommended (!) for the 4th and 6th grades.

"Was the slave system cruel? The usual method of punishing a slave was by whipping. This was not thought cruel," wrote Assistant Superintendent of Schools Hamm and his collaborator in "The American Story" (p. 274).

We could cite other examples... of vicious chauvinism, defense of slavery, of imperialism and even of torture of the oppressed in the textbooks written or edited or officially approved by the men who rule the schools.

Is it any wonder that the first eight teacher victims of the witch-hunt in the schools were Jews?

Is it any wonder that members of the Teachers Union, teachers singled out time and again for praise for their classroom skill, are nevertheless marked for firing because of their union membership, while proven fascist-minded, sadistic teachers hold their jobs unscathed?

### OTHER CASES

Item: In October, 1949, parents protested that Mrs. Gladys Mann had cruelly beaten an eight year-old Puerto Rican boy and had reviled him with the words: "You little dirty Puerto Rican, why didn't you stay where you came from!" Fired? Not by Jansen. She was transferred to another school where, the hope undoubtedly was, parents would be less militant.

Item: Eudora Fletcher, principal of P. S. 99, Flatbush, was accused in 1950 of scurrilous anti-Italian, anti-Semitic statements. Sample: "What do you Jews want to do, control America?" Was she fired, transferred, reprimanded? No. The Board transferred a Jewish teacher, a union member, instead.

The most notorious case of racism and pro-fascism protected and encouraged by the school authorities is that of Mary Quinn, charged with defending fascist Germany and Italy, of reviling Jews and Italians as "greasy foreigners," of using Ku Kluxer material as texts for her pupils. After a three-year stall, and a brief suspension, May Quinn was given another school.

Naturally, no progressives, no trade unionists sit on the Board of Education which directs the school authorities and which holds in its hand the power to poison the minds of a million New York children.

Timone is a Wall Street lawyer in the firm of Latson & Tamblin. Cornelius Walsh is an insurance man, of Walsh & Walsh.

Charles J. Bensley is president, Normon Motors and City-Wide Petroleum Co.

Go down the list. Corporation bigshots, reactionaries all.

Some time next week, it has been announced, the Board of Education will start dismissal proceedings against the teachers who courageously refused this week to help the McCarran Committee in its witchhunt of the schools.

The parents of New York must defend them, not only for justice's sake, but because every unchallenged advance of the foes of free education means that our children—yours and mine—are being pushed into the hands of evil advocates of race hate and war.

Do New Yorkers want a May Quinn spewing venom in every classroom?

The board of directors of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, representing 6,500 members in eight locals of the fur dressing and dyeing industry, Wednesday night unanimously voted to protest the activities of the union-busting McCarran Committee in New York.

## Bridges

(Continued from Page 1)

to go to jail, we'll give a real demonstration of how to run a union from the inside of a jail."

"To hell with the newspapers," Bridges declared, "we know what we are doing. The courts and the politicians can be wrong, and we would like to see them go after some of the crooks in the country, instead of pushing unions around."

"Putting a few leaders in jail is not going to bust this union," Bridges said. "It is not going to change the policies of this union. We'll make out just like we always have. All we want is a fair shake."

After hearing Bridges speak, the powerful Bay Area Warehouse Union, Local 6, in San Francisco, adopted by acclamation the following strong resolution protesting the court's ruling.

"The delegation convention of Local 6, ILWU, meeting Sept. 6, 1952, condemns the decision against Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt. The decision is another round in the fight against a union that refuses to buckle under to economic and political attacks."

"We pledge our wholehearted and unstinting support, morally, financially and in every other way to the continued defense and fight for freedom of Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt."

In Seattle, Wash., local officials of the Marine, Cooks and Stewards protested the Bridges jail sentence ruling, while the national officers of the union issued a statement which declared in part:

"The membership of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards pledges full support to the defense of the leaders of the ILWU who have been persecuted by the present administration."

"Harry Bridges, who emerged as a rank and file docker in 1934, has been under continuous persecution ever since. Had he remained on the docks without doing anything for the Union he would never have been attacked."

"The working people of our land never let Brother Harry Bridges nor his fellow-officers go to jail. It is our job to rally to his defense and thus to the defense of all Unions and all workers."

## Rubenstein Quits Carpet Post in CIO Textile Union

The resignation of Jack Rubenstein as director of the carpet and rug division of the CIO Textile Workers Union was accepted yesterday by Emil Rieve, general president of the union.

Rieve revealed that Rubenstein had submitted his resignation last July 31, leaving the effective date open. No action was taken on the resignation at that time. Rieve explained, because several strikes were in progress against carpet and rug mills, and the union's collective bargaining program for the industry had not been completed.

No successor to Rubenstein has been chosen. Rubenstein will continue as a vice-president of TWUA and its New York state director.

## Classified Ads

FOR SALE  
PORTABLE AUTOMATIC DISHWASHER—stainless steel interior, on wheels. Reg. \$229.95. Spec. \$179.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) OR 3-7319.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS  
MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members. 50c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 106 E. 14 St., N.Y. 3

SERVICES  
(Upshelters)

CALL NYACIN 6-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Commodity attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE  
JIMMER & SPICER moving and pickup service. City and country. Call UN 5-7915 and UN 4-7707.

## Times Sq.

(Continued from Page 1)

lican administration would end the Korean fighting.

A woman, who expressed this opinion and would not permit her name to be used, said: "I can't do a thing about Korea. I don't want to be polled or quoted on this."

A man, who also would not permit use of his name, said: "I'm for fighting it out and winning. MacArthur was right."

But MRS. FRANCES MATIAS, Manhattan housewife, was of a different opinion. She said:

"It would benefit everybody to quit this war right now. Of course, you would have to get both sides to agree."

GEORGE MELOHS, Staten Island musician, had this to say about the Korean war: "Yes, let's end it. But the politicians in Washington will have to do it. They seem to like the idea of the boys getting killed."

"I'm for calling it off," said JOSEPH DRACHMAN, Manhattan building construction employe, "if we can do it without letting our side down."

"I'm not talking, pal," said a man who identified himself as a radio-technician.

A workman operating a concrete mixer in W. 49 St., gave this reply to the Daily Worker's question:

"Who doesn't want a cease-fire?"

His partner on the front end of the machine shouted back: "The generals."

WAYNE LONG, Manhattan student, gave this reply:

"You are asking me? My draft number is coming up. I certainly want to see it ended."

RUSSELL H. ANDREWS, of Fort Worth, Texas, visiting here with his family, said:

"I'm from Texas and I won't run away from a fight. But this one is a draw. We can't win it, so it's time to get out."

## Banquet Sunday For Rockwell Kent

People from all walks of life will greet Rockwell Kent on his 70th birthday at a banquet this Sunday, 6 p.m., at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73 St. Earl Robinson, composer and Alice Childress, Beulah Richardson and Clarice Taylor, actresses, will with songs and recitations, pay tribute to Kent.

Artists, writers and professional will also be present.

The Rockwell Kent Testimonial Committee is still accepting reservations (\$6) at its office, 80 East 11th St., Room 338.

## Imported Linens

at the

### STANLEY THEATRE

A wonderful SALE on Imported Linens from Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ireland and Belgium. At low prices. A wide selection of tablecloths in all sizes, and colors, sets, dish towels, and pillow cases.

Organizations should contact our wholesale department with regard to fund raising sales. We can help you to raise substantial sums of money thru the sale of these beautiful imported linens.

## Shopper's Guide

Insurance

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**BRODSKY**  
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.  
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE  
**FRANK GIARAMITA**  
10 E. 10th St.  
GR 7-2457  
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE



# 'The Amazing Monsieur Fabre' Is Film About a Famous Scientist

By DAVID PLATT

He was "the Homer of the Insect World."

Victor Hugo said that about Jean Henri Fabre, the famous French entomologist who lived between 1823 and 1915, and whose researches into the habits of ants, wasps, spiders, centipedes, beetles and scorpions assisted the growth of modern agricultural and medical science.

Charles Darwin called Fabre "an incomparable observer," and though the latter rejected Darwin's materialist explanation of the origin of the species, believing that all life stemmed from a Divine being, this did not stop the bigots in high places from denouncing Fabre as a subversive and dangerous man for his passionate devotion to science and his heretical teaching methods.

They opposed him at every step; made it difficult for him to earn a living for his family; prevented him for nearly a quarter of a century from devoting his full energies to the studies that later made him famous.

Only a small part of the truth about Fabre's life-long struggle against bigotry and poverty comes out in the movie 'The Amazing Monsieur Fabre' at the Park Theatre.

If one is to believe the movie, Fabre's life was not so hard at all. He had his troubles with officials at the school where he taught for 20 years, but he was well treated by Napoleon the Third (or "The Little" as Hugo dubbed him). This adventurer, who headed one of the most corrupt regimes in the history of France, is pictured as a forward-looking individual in the film which is queer in view of Fabre's low opinion of the Emperor expressed in a letter to a friend, to wit: "My five minutes conversation with his Imperial Majesty was, they tell me, a most distinguished honor. I am quite ready to believe them, but I have no desire to repeat the experience."

Fabre wrote: "For 40 years I have struggled with unshakable courage against the sordid misery of life."

There is nothing in the film about the excruciating poverty that "stood by him like an evil angel all through his life."

Instead, the film shows us Fabre, at the ripe old age of 90, receiving France's highest medal of honor from President Poincare around 1913.

The movie neglects to point out that a few years before this happened, Fabre was reported dying of hunger in the south of France. The provençal poet Frederic Mistral addressed an appeal to the nation, published in a Paris newspaper. This undoubtedly saved Fabre's life and eventually brought Poincare to his home.

The film also neglects to point out that the chief opposition to Fabre's methods of teaching science came from the ecclesiastics who dominated the French public school system.

There is, however, one powerful feature about this movie which makes it well worth seeing.

It is Horace Woodard's remarkable real-life movies of the insect world glorified by Fabre.

There is great truth here, and the kind of visual excitement that is missing in the rest of the film. These scenes—they're magnified many times—reveal a world that would have amazed even Fabre who lacked the advantages of today's high-powered movie cameras.

Fabre wrote about wasps who skillfully paralyzed their prey instead of killing it, so their young could feed on live flesh for weeks to come, but it took the art of the documentary film to make this instinctive act vividly real to everybody. In one of the most dramatic scenes, we follow a bee (marked with a white dot) to his hive and watch in amazement as he pro-

ceeds to gather his fellow bees around him in order to inform them of his discovery of a store-house of honey. The bees appear to be listening intently and when he ends his speech they follow him to the honey.

Another highlight of the real-life section of the movie is a murderous love duel between two male scorpions which ends with the winner being devoured by the woman scorpion who was the object of his desire.

There are other interesting scenes of the insect world such as a brief battle between a centipede and a spider that ends in a draw. There are remarkable shots of a group of ants building a bridge to conduct their eggs from an island to the shore.

Fabre's observation and study of the lower forms of life gave him a profounder appreciation of Man—nature's only thinking creature. It is unfortunate that the film's marvelous scientific photography is attached to an unsatisfactory script that soft-pedals the harsh lot of the humanist in a society that gives its highest honors to the war-maker. One significant thought—Fabre's hatred for war—does manage to come across at one point in the film.

"The Amazing Monsieur Fabre" was filmed by Walter Futter and Henri Diamant-Berger in the region where Fabre lived and worked. The cast is composed of English-speaking French actors. Pierre Fresnay is to be commended for his life-like portrayal of Fabre.

## JOHN RUSKIN'S WRITINGS ON ART AND THE PEOPLE

SELECTED WRITINGS OF JOHN RUSKIN. Selections by Peter Quennel. British Book Center, N. Y. \$3.75.

By T. A. JACKSON  
(Reprinted from London Daily Worker)

LONG before the Soviet Union was born an English philosopher, artist and art critic laid it down that it was the business of the artist to make himself understood by the common people.

With what energy he strove and what superlative beauty he wrote you may see for yourself in the excellent selection made by Peter Quennel and given in "Selected Writings of John Ruskin."

Ruskin was not such a fool as to suppose that any factory worker taken at haphazard or any farm-worker was a final court of appeal in all matters of art. His contention was that consciously or unconsciously, the craving for beauty was as innate and inevitable in healthy humanity as was the craving for good, or the impulse to biological reproduction.

If, therefore, the art of an epoch is above the heads of the plain majority of mankind there must be something wrong with the art or the way these people were brought up or, possibly, with both.

To sit in comfortable security, enjoying the products of the highest art—from whose enjoyment the masses were inexorably cut off—seemed to Ruskin as unforgivable as it would be to feast gluttonously upon beef steaks in a beleaguered city while the famished garrison died miserably around one.

Holding that a great art presup-

posed a great people whose joy in life it expressed—and reciprocally helped to create—he abandoned the practice and teaching of art and sought to remodel social reality so that a great people might emerge.

He was Utopian and foredoomed to failure. But he was a great man, and he made a brave effort.

The best proof of his essential rightness is found not only in the practice of the Soviet Union, but in the fate that has overtaken all the arts that have followed the anti-Ruskinian road.

Assume that art has no relevance for social life, neither purpose nor function beyond titillating the delicate senses of a voluptuous parasite, living sheltered in parasite idleness. Assume this and you suppose further that art is only art when it is "caviare to the general," or in other words, totally unintelligible to the vulgar.

From this the next step follows. The more unintelligible a work of art the more artistic it must be. Finally the absolute is attained with the art work—sculpture, painting, or poem—which means just nothing at all, even to its creator.

When artists realize that if they expect to be fed, clothed and housed they must make some commensurate return, this will be good for art as it will be for the common people.

And John Ruskin will be vindicated.

## Urge Meetings On Birthday Of Martin Young

Martin Young, who has been imprisoned without bail on Ellis Island for more than ten months, will be 49 years old on Sept. 19. It was pointed out yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The committee urged that wires and birthday greetings be sent to Young, addressed to Ellis Island, N. Y.

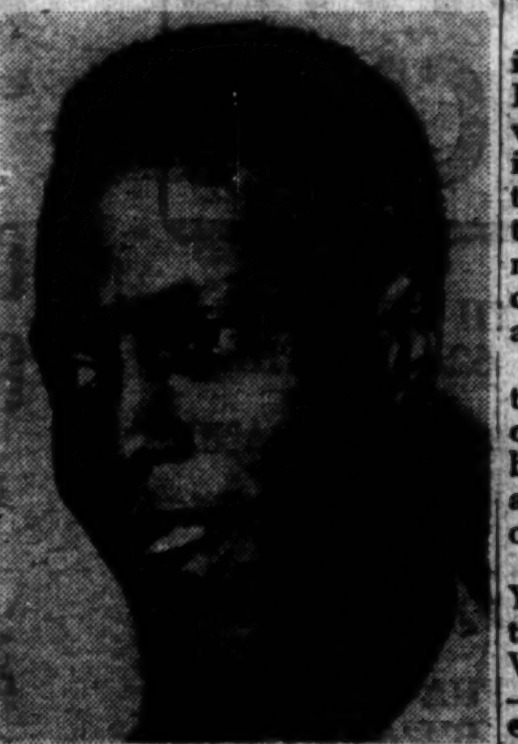
Young was arrested in deportation proceedings on Oct. 26, 1951, on charges arising out of his membership in the Communist Party, and he is being held without bail on orders of the Attorney General.

A birthday rally for Martin Young will be held Sept. 17 at the Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41st St.

## 'Cinerama' On Sept. 30

"This Is Cinerama," first production in the new film process that employs a giant screen, three projection units and six separate sound-tracks to create the illusion of a third dimension, will have its world premiere at the Broadway Theatre Sept. 30, it was announced by Cinerama Productions Corp.

Merian C. Cooper and Robert L. Bendick are the producers.



LEON BIBB, singer, who will entertain at the Grape Festival and Freedom Picnic at Castle Hill Gardens, 2 Castle Hill Ave., Bronx, this Sunday.

Among the other entertainers at the all-day affair sponsored by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference and the Hungarian Daily Journal, will be folk-singer Martha Schlamme, a Gypsy Orchestra and Allan Treaster's Band.

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### Some Giant Statistics, Other Items . . .

HOW MUCH DID the loss of Monte Irvin hurt the Giants this season? There are no absolute ways of reckoning, but figures like this can't be meaningless.

When Monte, after several false starts, was installed regularly into the Giant outfield on Aug. 27, the team record was 71 won, 50 lost, pct. .583.

With him in there, the team had won 12, lost 4 for a 16-game percentage of .750. He is the team's leading batter in percentages with .337. His runs batted in pace related to games played is easily the best in the league.

All this with Monte still decidedly handicapped by inability to put full pivoting weight on his right ankle, by greatly reduced speed robbing him of infield hits indicate clearly enough that those who thought he would emerge as player of the year in 1953, the super star of both leagues, would have been right.

This is not to overlook other factors in the recent splurge, notably the revival and great clutch hitting of the much-maligned Don Mueller. But it is Irvin's return, the new weight in the heart of the batting order, and the inspiration of having the "big guy" back in there which lifts the team and gives new life and hope to everybody, including Mueller. Like the Yanks when Joe DiMaggio came back in there.

THE OTHER WISTFUL statistic for Giant fans would be the one showing what the team did with young Willie Mays in center-field. This too can't be taken as a pure tribute to Willie, since baseball is a nine-man game, Maglie was hot at the start, etc. But nobody can kiss off figures which show that 1951's rookie of the year nung up his spikes on May 29 with the Giants leading the league with a sizzling record of 26 won and 8 lost for a percentage of .765.

Dodger fans can well counter by saying "How about if we had Don Newcombe all year to pitch for us?" and of course they have a point. Newk, a still developing pitcher, was a 20-game winner in 1951 and you don't grow them on bushes.

But all in all the Giants were hit harder. One topnotch regular like Irvin or Mays is more irreplaceable than even a pitcher like Newk, who is not in the daily lineup. With two regular stars against one pitcher it's not really a contest in the "if" league.

WHY DON'T THE National League NOW change the playoff rule to conform to the American League's of one game instead of two out of three? Why send the winner—in event of a tie and playoff—into the World Series under such a terrific handicap?

A READER WRITES: "You hear so much about the knuckle ball thrown by Wilhelm and others, but never an explanation of just what it is. Can you tell us what is a knuckler?"

Can try. A knuckler is a specialized pitch generally held by the thumb and fingernails of the first two fingers. (It was formerly held by the knuckles of the bent fingers but the fingernail grip has replaced the knuckles. The ball acts the same in both cases once the pitch is mastered.)

The ordinary pitch comes rolling off the fingers, which gives it a spinning rotation. According to how the spin is applied, the curve ball reacts to the pressure of the atmosphere by curving. The knuckler does not rotate—and when it comes up to the plate area reacts to "air pockets" created by the batter at home plate by fluttering unpredictably. . . . Sometimes!

This is a very difficult pitch to master and control. If it comes up to the plate and "does nothing," that is, does not flutter, it is a cinch to be slugged.

Catchers find it very difficult to hold the "dipsy doo." Which explains why the Giants' Wilhelm could have a losing record in the minor leagues, where catchers didn't want to call for it and could hardly handle it, and is a tremendous success in the majors (though he gives catcher Westrum plenty of trouble too!).

Unlike the recent Willie Ramsdell and the still going Dutch Leonard, knuckle ball artists, Wilhelm doesn't throw up a very soft soap bubble. His knuckler is faster and the ball still acts up when it comes to the plate area without rotating. His knuckler is more like that of Freddy Fitzsimmons, who wheeled it in at pretty fair speed, mixing it with occasional fast balls.

There are a few other pitchers, like Bobby Shantz and Warren Hacker, who are not primarily knuckleballers but occasionally throw one into their regular assortment of stuff—mostly when they are ahead on the count and can gamble on a live pitch they can't fully control.

The knuckler is a very tough pitch to master and we wouldn't recommend any aspiring young pitchers fooling around with it at the expense of normal fast ball, curve, change of pace and control.

THERE IS ONE exceptional minor league club in baseball this year despite the draft inroads. It is the Dodgers' Montreal farm team in the International League. The Royals won the pennant in a breeze by 10 full games. It was Montreal's fifth pennant in the last eight years, dating from the time the Dodgers sent Jackie Robinson to the Canadian city to start the process of breaking down jimcrow in organized ball.

Here is a little bit about the club, which contains some of the Dodger hopes for the future.

It had six regular .300 hitters in the lineup and this is a rarity in 1952. They were 2nd baseman Jim (Junior) Gilliam, shortstop Jim Pendleton, third baseman Don Hoak, outfielders Carmen Mauro and Don Thompson and catcher Charley Thompson, the first stringer and a lefthanded hitter. Gilliam, Mauro and Hoak batted in over 100 runs each.

Five of the nine spots on the International League Allstar team were filled by Montreal players. Gilliam, the league's Most Valuable, got 32 of the 33 votes cast. Pendleton was the top shotstop by far, Mauro the top outfielder, Thompson the top catcher and Mal Mallette the top pitcher. In addition, the sensational rookie Hoak was barely nipped at third by Richmond of Rochester, now with the Cards. He was way ahead of Loren Babe, called up to the Yanks from Syracuse.

International League president Frank Shaughnessy says this is "the fastest club in baseball," with Gilliam, Hoak and Pendleton an exceptional trio of runners, and "could beat many of the big league clubs regularly."



# Los Angeles Parley Maps Job Drive for Negro Women

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11.—A full blown campaign for economic rights for Negro women was under way here today, following a Negro Labor Council conference attended by more than 150 persons who heard Viola Brown, NLC national vice-president and southern states organizer, call for an intensified fight to end the triple exploitation of Negro women workers.

Conferees voted to:

- Intensify the "Jobs for Negro Women" campaign at Hoffman Radio Corp.
- Spur union campaigns at unorganized shops in the garment industry, where Negro and Mexican women workers predominate.
- Aid in guaranteeing formation of an independent domestic workers union.
- Issue a model program of wages, hours and working conditions, as a starting point for lifting working standards of domestic workers, and urge the all-out moral and financial assistance of white women in the domestic workers' campaign.
- Investigate jimcrow conditions in office and professional work, with major emphasis on a fight for jobs in public utilities, especially Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.
- Investigate jimcrow conditions in offices of companies doing government contract work.
- Investigate the possibilities of launching a school for Negro women who wish to become office workers.

## UMT OPPOSED

The conference also adopted proposals of a panel on youth and students which urged inclusion of Negro history courses at all schools, and investigations of schools in the Negro community to determine differences in buildings and in educational standards between them and schools in the white communities.

The youth panel demanded that unions institute programs to integrate Negro youth into the unions.

The conference also pledged action against universal military training and for integration of Negro youth drafted into the armed services.

Adoption of the program was spirited and unanimous following the challenge to all men, especially white workers by Miss Brown. She was joined in this challenge by Marie Bodwen of Los Angeles, an NLC vice president, and John Forrester, executive secretary of the local chapter of the organization.

"The building of Negro-white unity everywhere is the key to the struggle of Negro workers in the South," Miss Brown told conferees attending a reception following the conference.

Chairman of the reception for Miss Brown was Bob Robinson, chairman of the local NLC women's committee.

Cleophus Brown, president of the local chapter, introduced and gave NLC's praise to Joe Johnson, recently elected secretary-treasurer of the Marine Cooks & Stewards union who is leaving Los Angeles to assume his post in San Francisco.

Al Thibodeaux, succeeding Johnson as MCS port agent in Wilmington and San Pedro, told of his pride and that of his union for the part MCS has played in building the Negro Labor Council.



## BIRTHDAY GREETING SENT TO BEN DAVIS

Greetings on his 49th birthday were sent yesterday to former New York City Councilman Benjamin Davis. The telegram was sent by Peggy Dennis on behalf of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act victims. The wire, pledging a sustained fight for amnesty of all Smith Act frameup victims, was sent to Davis at the Federal Penitentiary in Terre Haute, Ind.

## Report Progress In Hard Coal Wage Parley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Wage contract negotiations for the hard coal industry were resumed today, and an "interim" agreement between the United Mine Workers and anthracite operators, giving miners a 15 to 20 cents a ton increase in operator payments to the hard coal welfare fund, appeared likely.

## CORRECTION

Mass delegations from midwestern states will attend the court hearing in Pittsburgh Sept. 22, when Federal Judge William Alvah Stewart will hear arguments by attorney Ralph Powe for dismissing the Smith Act indictment against Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James Dolsen, Ben Careathers, William Albertson and Irving Weisman.

A previous report in the Daily Worker incorrectly gave the court hearing date as Sept. 15.

The delegations will be chosen at a meeting called for Sept. 20 in Pittsburgh, which will be attended by CRC midwest groups.

## What's On?

### Tonight Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Prize," Marcel Pagnol's ("Baker's Wife") newest, wittiest film. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.). \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

HEAR Dr. Alphasus Hunton speak on "South Africa Today"—see film, "South Africa Uncensored"—Friday, Sept. 12—8 p.m. Auspices: New York Student Division LYL—Place: Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. Subs. 60c.

### Saturday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Prize," Marcel Pagnol's ("Baker's Wife") newest, wittiest film. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.). \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

HAWAIIAN AROYO'S get together party. Saturday, Sept. 13, 10 p.m., 31 W. 4 St. Haitian music, refreshments, dancing, entertainment. Friendly atmosphere. Donation 75c.

GREET MRS. MARTIN YOUNG and Mrs. Peter Harisiades, victims of the deportation hysteria, at reception and concert. Sept. 13—8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn. Hear Martha Schlamme, Leon Bibb, Sergei Matusevich. Tickets \$1.20 in advance, \$1.50 at door.

### Concert and Reception

honoring  
Mrs. PETER HARISIADES  
Mrs. MARTIN YOUNG  
victims of deportation hysteria

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13  
8:30 P. M.

BRIGHTON CENTER  
3200 Coney Island Ave.

Hear  
MARTHA SCHLAMME  
LEON BIBB  
SERGEI MATUSEVICH

\$1.20 in advance; \$1.50 at door  
NATIONAL WOMEN'S APPAL  
23 West 34th Street, N.Y.C.

AN UNPRECEDENTED FILM SPECTACLE IN MANICOLOR  
Presenting The Greatest Story Since Noah's Ark  
The GRAND CONCERT  
STANLEY KUBRICK  
ULANOV

## San Diego Busmen Win 17c Hike

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 11 (FP).—Threatened by a strike of Bus Drivers Local 1309 (AFL), the San Diego Transit System came through with a last-minute offer to raise pay 17 cents an hour, from \$1.58 to \$1.75, allowed within the Wage Stabilization Board formula. In addition, 3 cents an hour will be retroactive to Sept. 1, subject to WSB approval, and another cent will be added on Jan. 1, 1953.

The one-year contract may be opened next March 1 for a wage review. Pensions were increased from \$100 to \$125 a month, and the company will increase its contributions to the health and welfare insurance plan by \$2 a month per member.

## Children Sold in Italy as Slaves For \$10 a Year

ROME, Sept. 11.—Children 12 to 16 years old were sold at a market Tuesday in Benevento, homes and on the farms of the rich. The families of the boys sold at the slave auction received \$8.50 to \$10 for the year's work. Many of the youngsters wept or otherwise showed their unwillingness to go with their new owners.

The slave market is also held every Aug. 15 and Sept. 8 in many other communities and is protected and encouraged by the "Christian Democratic" regime of Premier Alcide de Gasperi.

# 17,000 More to Join Coast Aircraft Strike Tomorrow

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11.—Union spokesmen served notice today that they would call 17,000 more aircraft workers out on strike Saturday in a wage dispute spreading through southern California's plane building industry. Stan Decker, president of AFL International Association of Machinists Local 1578, said his union's executive board rejected an offer by Douglas Aircraft of a five-cent-an-hour hike.

Decker said workers at four Douglas plants would walk out at 12:01 a.m. Saturday.

In addition, 12,000 workers at the Douglas' El Segundo plant plan to walk out next Monday.

Some 25,000 IAM members already were on strike at Lockheed Aircraft's Burbank, Calif., plant, for a wage increase of 16 cents an hour.

The latest moves came a day after the Wage Stabilization Board

announced an arbitration agreement at North American had given workers a 10-cent an hour raise. The Saturday strike call would affect Douglas' main plant at Santa Monica, Calif., and plants at Ft. Mugu and Bell, Calif., as well as at White Sands, N. M.

## B'KLYN MOTHERS BARRICADE STREET, ASK TRAFFIC LIGHT

Mothers formed a human barricade at 98 St. and Wilmore Ave. in Brooklyn, halting traffic as part of their fight to get a traffic light for the dangerous corner.

The 100 parents blocked off

all four corners of the busy shopping area, which is en route to the local public school. They have been waiting for two years for the city officials to put up the traffic signal for which the community had petitioned.

# Everybody Is Going . . .

to join in the fun and tribute to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on her 62nd Birthday

Grape **FESTIVAL** Freedom **PICNIC**

HONOR ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN ON HER 62nd BIRTHDAY

DANCE ALLAN TRESSER'S BAND GYPSY ENSEMBLE

EAT HUNGARIAN GOULASH OTHER NATIONAL FOODS

SING WITH MARTHA SCHLAMME, LEON BIBB, B'WAY STARS

SUPPORT FIGHT TO SAVE THE BILL OF RIGHTS

BRING YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Auspices: HUNGARIAN DAILY JOURNAL 130 East 16th St., N. Y.

Supported by Citizens Emergency Defense Conference



**SUNDAY**  
September 14

**CASTLE HILL GARDENS - BRONX**

**75¢ CHILDREN FREE**

**All Day** From 9 am to Dusk

**62 FREE DOOR PRIZES**

DIRECTION TO CASTLE HILL  
By Subway: Lexington Avenue, Pelham Bay train to Castle Hill Avenue, Bus to picnic grounds.  
By Car: Via Bruckner Blvd. to Castle Hill Ave. Follow arrows to picnic area.